

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

The israelis have said that they

Reimers

"Let me make it clear that our only military agreement with the Soviet Union will concern the missile-for-missile reduction in nuclear weapons," he said.



U.S. officials said that they understood that the omission from the communiqué was due to King Hussein's inability to accept the Camp David accord.

The Associated Press

cooperation treaty with Libya. Italian officials in Rome confirmed that the protocol on economic cooperation has expired but that they were hoping to settle outstanding issues blocking the renewal of the pact.

The Associated Press

But another area being investigated is whether Flick and other

The Global Newspaper.

Reviews

Irish officials were clearly pleased. They did not see it as Mrs. Thatcher softening her line on the issue, but rather as an effort not to

Thatcher Denounces Greek EC Stand

Police said the bodies of two miners were found about 60 feet (18 meters) inside the tunnel seven hours after the explosion. Another

Assistance to Poor Nations Is Urged

and needs one more game for a victory. (UPI)

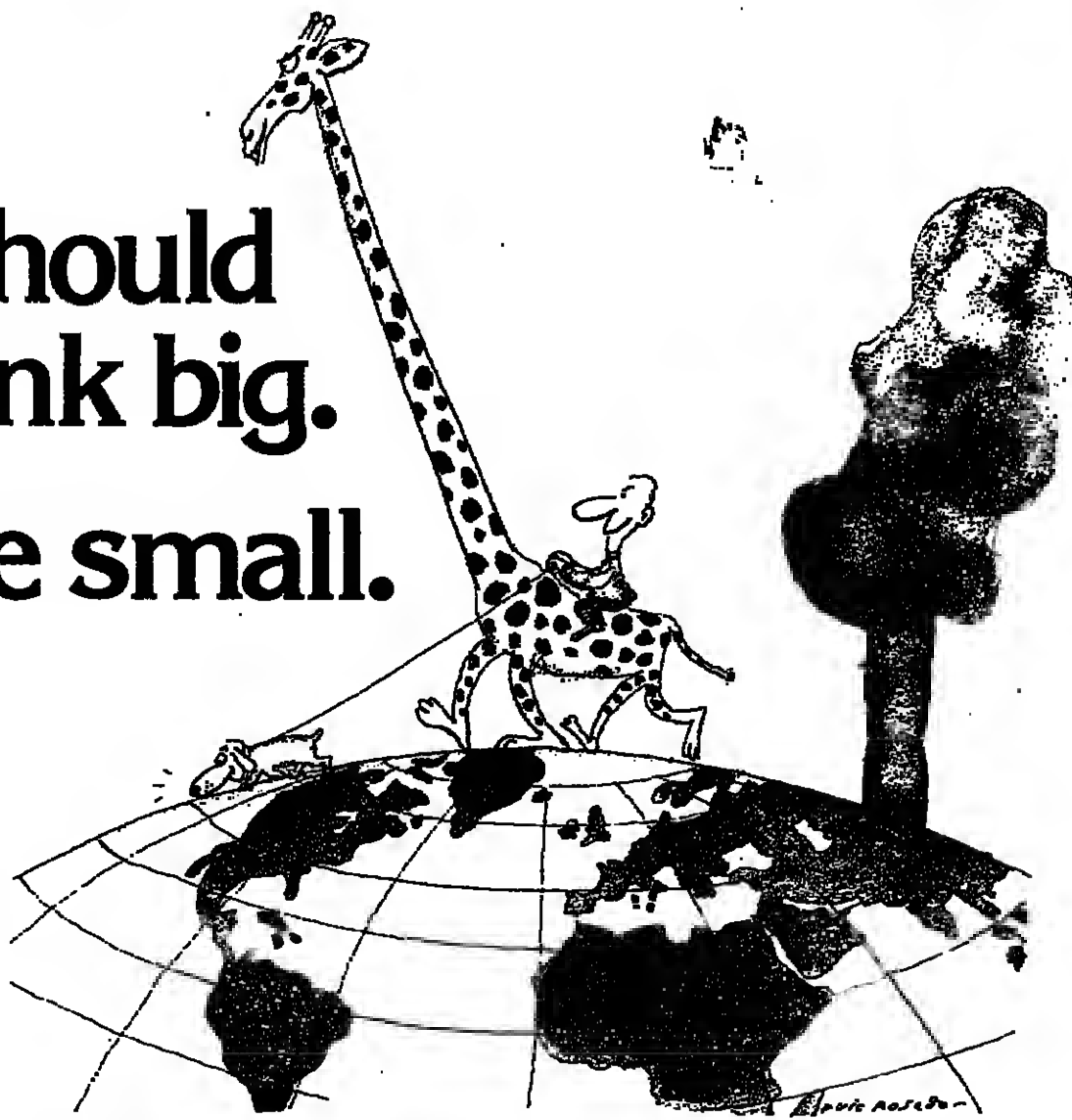
perience in black Africa, a key zone of French influence, where he was in presidential trip last summer to Morocco. The trip, after Libya and

Donald Thornton, a miner who

...to have any technical local.

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Donald Thornton, a miner who

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U.S. Tax Agency Owes \$630,000 to Expatriates

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. government wants to give money to 635 Americans living abroad, but it can't.
The Internal Revenue Service says that it has that number of income tax refund checks, including one for \$43,458 and another for \$20,390, that have been returned as "undeliverable" by postal authorities.
"How anyone could forget that much money and not look into the situation is hard to understand," said an IRS spokesman, Robert J. Kobel. "Fully 145 of the refunds are for more than \$1,000 each."
The refunds mostly are for income taxes paid for the years 1980-1983 and total \$630,000. They are for taxpayers with addresses outside the United States and its possessions and do not include military personnel.
Taxpayers who think the undelivered refund checks may belong to them should write the IRS providing all relevant details. The address is: Foreign Operations District, Internal Revenue Service, 1325 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20225; Attention: FOD-83.
If the IRS determines that a new refund check should be issued, taxpayers can expect at least a two-month wait before the check is in hand.

Salvador Army Suffers Worst Defeat in Months As 45 Die in Ambush

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service
SAN SALVADOR — The defeat of a Salvadoran Army battalion in a guerrilla ambush over the weekend, in which at least 45 soldiers died, was the military's worst defeat in five months, according to foreign officials and army sources.
The attack cast doubt on recent assertions by U.S. military officials and Salvadoran Army spokesmen that government forces have taken the initiative in the five-year-old guerrilla war here.
The ambush occurred Saturday in the hamlet of El Salto, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of here.
It came a day after rebel leaders had held their second round of peace talks with government representatives at Ayagualo and was the worst military defeat for the army since more than 100 soldiers were killed June 27 during a guerrilla raid on the Cerron Grande dam complex, north of the capital.
According to an army communiqué issued Tuesday by the armed forces spokesman, Colonel Ricardo Cienfuegos, 45 soldiers were killed, including one officer, and 35 were wounded.
A report of the battle broadcast Tuesday by Radio Venceremos, the rebels' clandestine radio station, said there were 103 army casualties, including 60 killed.
Radio Venceremos claimed that rebel units had taken prisoner 46 soldiers in the Nontualco Battalion and had captured 104 M-16 rifles, six M-60 machine guns, one 90mm recoilless rifle and 14,000 rounds of ammunition.
Colonel Cienfuegos said he could not confirm the rebel claim of prisoners or captured armaments because "we don't have a full picture yet."
But a military observer who visited El Salto with a Salvadoran Army relief column Monday said,

"It was a pretty big battle and there is no question that they got killed pretty good."
He said that two full companies of the 350-man battalion had been driven off when they sought to enter the town Saturday to relieve about 25 local civil defense guards.
The two other companies of the battalion apparently were pinned down during the ambush and, the military source said, were unable to radio for help, presumably because the rebels were jamming their transmissions.
The battle lasted close to seven hours, according to Radio Venceremos. Foreign observers with close ties to the army said the armed forces did not begin to send relief forces to El Salto until Sunday morning and these did not arrive in town until Monday, about 36 hours after the battle ended.
Since U.S. officials began several months ago to say that the Salvadoran Army had taken the upper hand in the fighting, the guerrillas have dodged a major government offensive in Morazan province, one of their main strongholds.

D'Aubuisson in Washington
Roberto d'Aubuisson, the leader of El Salvador's rightists, arrived in Washington Tuesday and was honored Tuesday night by more than a dozen American conservative organizations, including Moral Majority, Gun Owners of America and The Washington Times.
At a private dinner, Mr. d'Aubuisson was presented with a plaque expressing appreciation for his "continuing efforts for freedom in the face of Communist aggression which is an inspiration to freedom-loving people everywhere."
Mr. d'Aubuisson, a former Salvadoran Army major who was discharged for plotting coups, has been linked to death-squad murders in El Salvador by a former U.S. ambassador, Robert E. White, and in testimony before Congress.

Nitze Appointed Adviser to Shultz on Arms Control

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday named Ambassador Paul H. Nitze, a veteran arms negotiator, as an adviser to Secretary of State George P. Shultz for exploratory discussions with the Soviet Union on resuming nuclear arms control negotiations.

In announcing the appointment, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Nitze should not be described as an arms control "czar."
That was a position the administration once considered creating to put one person in charge and to help mediate U.S. strategy disputes between the State Department and the Department of Defense.

The White House said Mr. Shultz had asked President Reagan to name Mr. Nitze as his adviser.
Mr. Nitze, 77, was the chief U.S. negotiator with the Russians in the unsuccessful 1981-83 negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.
Mr. Shultz will meet in Geneva on Jan. 7-8 with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union to discuss an agenda for



Paul H. Nitze

possible resumption of arms talks that broke off a year ago.
Opposed Arms Treaties
Walter Pincus and Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post reported earlier.
Mr. Nitze, a conservative on defense matters, is the most experienced U.S. negotiator with the Soviet Union now active.

He was the intellectual leader of the opposition that prevented ratification of the 1979 second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

He is nonetheless considered a "problem-solver" because of his authorship of a compromise to end the deadlock in the medium-range missile talks that were broken off a year ago.

The Nitze plan, known as the "walk in the woods" proposal because of the unorthodox locale where he presented it informally to the chief Soviet negotiator, Yuri A. Kvirinsky, was subsequently rejected in Washington and Moscow.

Officials said they expect Mr. Nitze to have a central negotiating role under the overall supervision of the president and secretary of state.

It is uncertain how far Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko will proceed in their talks, or what the decisions they will make, in structuring future U.S.-Soviet negotiations involving a range of complicated issues, including weapons in space, offensive strategic arms and medium-range weapons in Europe.
President Reagan, in his September meeting with Mr. Gromyko,

suggested that each country name a special envoy to try to break the stalemate of U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations. To date, there has been no response to that proposal, but U.S. officials plan to explore the idea at the Shultz-Gromyko session.

In a related matter, Richard R. Burt, the assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said Tuesday that it would be "very difficult" for any U.S. president to get a treaty ratified by the Senate unless concerns over Moscow's past violations of the arms agreements were cleared up.

Mr. Burt also said he agreed that "there should be penalties" for the Soviet Union when the United States determines that there have been violations. But he added, during remarks at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative think tank, that "it is a difficult area to deal with."

The Reagan administration is interested in finding some actions to take following presidential determinations that arms agreements have been violated. Last weekend, the White House sent Congress an interim report on seven cases of violations first mentioned last Jan-

uary. It promised a more complete report in February.

Meanwhile, conservative members of Congress who forced the administration to make the first public report last January continued to pressure the White House on this issue. Republican Senators Stephen D. Symms, of Idaho, and John P. East, of North Carolina, wrote the president that they might not support funds for the MX missile if the president continued to abide by the unratified 1979 SALT-2 treaty.

The two senators, who made a similar threat last fall, accused the government of "appeasing" the Russians.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has begun studying what steps could be taken, short of withdrawing from the agreements, in cases where the United States determines that the Soviet Union has violated the accords, an agency official said Tuesday.

Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense, has suggested a contingent fund approved by Congress to finance military programs to counter specific violations.

'Solid Fellow' Takes Grenada's Helm

Blaize Brings Low-Key Style and Stubborn Streak to Office

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — In the more than four and a half years that leftist revolutionaries ran Grenada, little was heard from Herbert A. Blaize, who was sworn in Tuesday as prime minister after his centrist, coalition party swept to victory in the elections Monday.

The 66-year-old lawyer and former civil servant said recently that when the revolutionaries dissolved Parliament, he went home to his district and carried on with his legal practice.

Supporters say it is unfair to expect that as a former head of government in the 1960s and a member of Parliament for 22 years, Mr. Blaize might have tried to get the leftists to live up to their initial promises of holding elections.

"There was nothing he could do," said a middle-class woman

who has known Mr. Blaize for more than 20 years. "People who criticized the revolution were thrown in jail," referring to the revolutionary New Jewel Movement.

Mr. Blaize, who suffers from degenerative arthritis and speaks in a low, soft voice, is one of the most experienced political leaders on the island, with a reputation for honesty, integrity and level-headedness. He was an early favorite of the Reagan administration to lead Grenada after the collapse of its leftist revolutionary government and the subsequent U.S.-led invasion 13 months ago.

One of the gravest concerns of the Reagan administration was that early squabbling among Mr. Blaize and other moderates would divide the voters in Grenada and lead to a return to power of Sir Eric Gairy, the former prime minister whose eccentricities and abuses are said to have inspired the leftist revolution. So the Americans encour-

aged the formation of the coalition New National Party with Mr. Blaize as its leader.

In the election Monday, the party won 14 of the 15 seats in Parliament.

In his first public appearances Tuesday, Mr. Blaize attended a church service with his wife, Venetia, and announced that he was asking President Ronald Reagan and neighboring island leaders to keep their troops in Grenada until the Caribbean island was able to handle its own security. He did not suggest how long that might take.

Many Grenadians say they cannot remember any great accomplishments of Mr. Blaize's five-year tenure as head of government in the 1960s. But they say he went into office with a depleted treasury and left with a surplus.

"He's a good, solid, respectable fellow," said a member of the interim government that handled the affairs of Grenada after the U.S.-led invasion. "He's not flamboyant, but sound. Plodding rather than brilliant."

Asked to state his greatest strength, Mr. Blaize replied, "I have no strength. I'm just an ordinary guy who believes in the Lord and trusts in him for support."

Lusinski, Reagan Hold Talks

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Jaime Lusinski of Venezuela has emphasized to President Ronald Reagan that military force cannot solve the "dedicated and complex crisis of the Central American countries."

Mr. Lusinski, at a welcoming ceremony at the White House Tuesday, said, "We firmly believe that the solution to the existing crisis rests on an effective democratization of the region and the exclusion of external factors, be they continental or extracontinental."

Venezuelan officials said his remarks were intended to cover involvement in Central America of all outside powers, including the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mr. Lusinski later met for 90 minutes with Mr. Reagan and senior officials. There is increased tension between the United States and Venezuela because of U.S. opposition to the Central America peace plan drafted by the Contadora Group, which consists of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Panama.

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Herald Tribune

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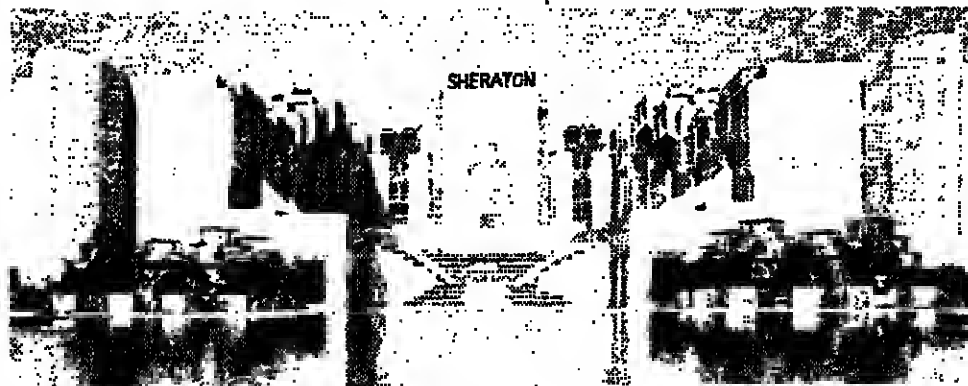
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Duel at Sunset: Key West at Odds Over a Daily Ritual

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

KEY WEST, Florida — In the old days, when Key West was a stepping stone to pre-Castro Cuba, there were gambling dens and clip joints, prostitutes and sailors off on a binge. Ernest Hemingway, in his personal life and in his writing, gave it a tough masculine edge. After World War II, it was a coterie of homosexual writers, in particular Tennessee Williams, the playwright, and the arrival of flower children of the 1960s that encouraged its reputation as a classless subtropical retreat from modern life and mainland mores. Their personal histories encouraged the 30,000 inhabitants to accept diversity, even in the crowded space of an island less than four miles (6.5 kilometers) long and two miles wide.

But now there is a battle that pits the island's business community against its street vendors and performers. Key West is the last major island in the Florida Keys, which sweep from the tip of Florida southwest into the Gulf of Mexico. Since the U.S. Navy owns most of the western edge of Key West, the best point at sunset has been the public docks along Mallory Square.

More than a decade ago young people began assembling every evening at the water's edge in Mallory Square, some to smoke marijuana, to play guitars and pound drums as the sun sank below the horizon.

It was a daily social event serving Key West in the way a post office serves a small town, a place to exchange small talk and groom the filaments of community life.

Homemade food, arts and crafts were sold. Soon tourists mingled in the crowds at what became known as the Sunset Celebration, trailed by panhandlers and pass-the-hat performers, but the ritual retained a spontaneous, casual tone.

However, the Key West Port and Transit Authority recently introduced a resolution before the City Commission to ban vending and restrict performers in the square.

The port authority said the measures were needed to ensure safety while the docks were refitted to handle cruise ships.

But many saw that as a smoke-screen by business interests who wanted to eliminate competition.

Businesses replied that it was in everyone's interest to rid the square of panhandlers before cruise passengers begin disembarking for a day of shopping in Key West.

"At every other port there are beggars," Ingrid Nilsen of the Chamber of Commerce's cruise ship committee, told the commission. "We want to present the opposite of that here."

The mimes, jugglers, contortionists and artisans who are regular fixtures in Mallory Square say they are deeply offended by being characterized as "beggars."

"The city doesn't honestly understand that we're an asset," said Will Soto, who calls himself "the last of the long-haired fire jugglers."

Mr. Soto, once an English major at Southern Illinois University, is a director of the Key West Cultural Preservation Society, set up to protect the interests of the Mallory Square contingent.



Will Soto, a juggler, performs for one of the sunset gatherings in Key West, Florida.

A Fear of Urban Taint in Palm Springs

New York Times Service

PALM SPRINGS, California — For years, this city has been known as the exclusive playground of wealthy, influential sun worshippers and Hollywood stars.

Shielded from the workaday world by the San Jacinto Mountains and miles of scrubby desert, Palm Springs bloomed with golf courses, tennis courts and swimming pools into a refuge for those seasonal visitors and retirees who could afford it.

But progress is knocking at the clubhouse doors, and out everyone in this Coachella Valley community is rushing to answer.

Tourism, the largest industry in Palm Springs, is about to get a big lift from a new convention center, several luxury hotels and the expansion of the main shopping mall.

New housing and retail developments already have attracted a wider range of residents, including a sizable homosexual population that has integrated neatly with long-standing social and business circles.

But many longtime residents fear that the urban taint of Los Angeles, 100 miles (about 160 kilometers) to the northwest, is bringing unwanted big-city changes to their sunny hideaway.

"It seems as if every time I walk around here I see some awful new thing," said Dr. Christopher DeWald as he strolled up Indian Avenue. "It really is a case of 'There goes the neighborhood.'"

The city has struggled to keep its resort aura by dictating anything from the color of paint used on buildings to forbidding the use of the word "motel" on guest lodgings. But "villas," "homesteads" and "lodges," painted in earth tones, abound.

The building of a \$71-million convention center and the addition of 3,000 hotel rooms cannot escape notice. "We like to think of it as the renaissance of Palm Springs," said Michael Fife, director of marketing for the Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Others are less happy about the new plans.

"There was nothing here when we bought this 40 years ago," said Myrtle M. Gross, who owns a small motel on the north end of town. "I don't see why they have to build all those big fancy hotels, but I guess I'll just sit in my rocker and watch the progress until I fall over."

Shopkeepers complain that the shopping mall, which will house the I. Magnin and Saks Fifth Avenue stores, will drive smaller businesses away. "If all these little stores go out of business, the city will lose its

charm," said Mary Aaroe, who owns a silversmith shop.

Over the past few years, bars, discotheques, restaurants, hair salons and other establishments in Palm Springs and nearby cities have been bought or opened by homosexuals, and a condominium complex is nearing completion.

"This is a sophisticated community with excellent hotels and services," said Ron Christensen, president of the Desert Business Association, a homosexual chamber of commerce that boasts 147 members. "The whole area has grown tremendously, and so has the homosexual community." In addition to the businesses, visiting homosexuals have access to two churches, two special-interest magazines and counseling services.

"All you need here are swim trunks and dancing shoes," said Anthony Sudich, who is homosexual, on his first trip to Palm Springs. "Next to this, L.A. and San Francisco are a pit."

In addition to being a tourist spot, Palm Springs has long been a mecca for the aging. The city once harbored a tuberculosis sanitarium, and people suffering from asthma, arthritis and other diseases have sought relief in the dry desert air and natural mineral baths.

Fred Hardt, owner of a hotel that caters to homosexuals, followed the tradition recently by converting his establishment to a resort for victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

Dr. David Dassey, of the Riverside County Health Department, commended the project, citing the need for such facilities and assuring the public that the disease is not highly contagious.

"The hotels, this AIDS thing, all this stuff is just appalling," said Leslie Andersen, standing along Palm Canyon Drive at dusk and watching the illuminated palm trees that serve as streetlights fire up for the night. "We come here to get away from it all, and it looks now like it's all coming to us."

The hotels, this AIDS thing, all this stuff is just appalling," said Leslie Andersen, standing along Palm Canyon Drive at dusk and watching the illuminated palm trees that serve as streetlights fire up for the night. "We come here to get away from it all, and it looks now like it's all coming to us."

He said he was also on "teletrial," which means that the backers debate his case on an electronic bulletin board.

"I have to take the threats seriously," Mr. Sandza said.

In the Nov. 12 issue of Newsweek, Mr. Sandza reported on the advances made by amateur computer experts intent on manipulat-

ing confidential computer files for their own use. Such computer buffs are called hackers.

He said he has received threats and harassing phone calls and has been told that his credit card numbers, home address and Social Security number have been stolen from the computerized files of TRW, the nation's largest credit operation, and "posted" electronically nationwide along with requests to "mail this guy."

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India Begins Investigating Gas Leak That Killed 1,200

BHOPAL, India — Indian technical experts began an investigation Wednesday to pinpoint blame for a poisonous gas leak in this central Indian city which killed at least 1,200 people and injured thousands.

The United News Of India news agency reported the death toll had risen to 1,250 and one physician, Dr. R. Srivastava, head of Jai Parkash Hospital, said more than 1,400 had died.

Doctors warned on Wednesday that disease could spread from the corpses of thousands of people and animals killed by Monday's poison gas leak at a pesticide plant in what is believed to be one of the world's worst industrial accidents.

Arjun Singh, chief minister of Madhya Pradesh state where Bhopal is located, said he could confirm 670 deaths and estimated that



Warren M. Anderson

Indian technical experts began inspecting the plant, owned by the American company, Union Carbide Corp., where the leak occurred. Environmental Minister T.N. Khoshoor said investigators have yet to determine the cause of the leak.

A Union Carbide spokesman in Bombay said his company was negotiating with Indian authorities on compensation to the victims. P.K. Akerkar, the spokesman, said the company would pay compensation.

Vasant Sathe, India's minister of chemicals and fertilizer, said he expected Union Carbide to provide financial compensation to victims and their families according to American legal standards. Negligence victims in India typically receive considerably less in damages and compensation than in the United States.

He also said in a news conference that Union Carbide failed to provide the same safety standards as it would for a U.S. plant. "We knew it was a dangerous industry," he said, "but what could we do when we were not informed about the safety devices in the factory?"

Union Carbide has halted production and shipment of methyl isocyanate, the gas that leaked, in Bhopal and at its plant in West Virginia.

The independent Indian Express newspaper reported Wednesday that the Union Carbide plant had had at least four accidents since December 1981 with one person killed and 30 injured.

The newspaper said a plant operator died after deadly phosgene gas leaked in December 1981. Fifteen persons were affected in a second unspecified accident 15 days later.

Four plant workers were seriously affected when a pipeline burst in October 1982, prompting nearby residents to flee, the newspaper said. And last year, two laborers were stricken after exposure to gas, it reported.

The newspaper said this week's accident could have been averted if the government had heeded warnings about the plant, which began operation in 1980. But it quoted Taras Singh Vidyogi, the state labor minister, as telling the state legislature in 1982: "There is no danger to Bhopal, nor will there be."

S. Mitra, a plant official, said the poisonous gas escaped from a 15-ton tank that had not been tapped since October. So much pressure had built up within the tank that it had "over-passed" a safety filter, he said.

Probe to Take Weeks
Thomas J. Lueck of The New York Times reported earlier from Danbury, Connecticut: Senior executives of the Union Carbide Corp., confronted with the

worst industrial accident in the company's history, said Tuesday that it might take two to three weeks to determine the cause of the poisonous gas leak at their pesticide plant in Bhopal.

"Every effort will be made to mitigate against the deep sorrow of the people of Bhopal," said Warren M. Anderson, Union Carbide's chairman, at a news conference. He said that the company was being "as up front as we can" about the cause of the disaster but that its information so far was sketchy.

Mr. Anderson said he was leaving Wednesday for Bhopal, where he said he would be joined by a team of doctors, safety experts and engineers from Union Carbide. They will try to determine what caused the accident and what appropriate relief measures should be offered by the company to assist the injured and the families of the dead, he said.

"If emergency relief is needed," he said, "we will be there to provide it."

The company said Wednesday that some of the highest-level supervisors at the Bhopal plant, including the plant manager, had been placed under house arrest by Indian police. Company spokes-

men said that the actual number of arrests was unclear.

The disclosure of the arrests contradicted statements made by Union Carbide on Monday, when it said the Bhopal managers had merely been asked to help the police in their investigation. Although no charges have been filed against the managers — all of them employees of the company's Indian subsidiary, Union Carbide India, Ltd. — the arrests appeared to raise serious questions about the conduct of personnel at the pesticide plant.

U.S. Lacks Storage-Tank Rule

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — An official of the Environmental Protection Agency says that there are no regulations in the United States to control underground storage of chemicals such as the leaking tanks that took a high toll of human life in India. Several officials said a similar accident in the United States was not unimaginable.

An official said Tuesday that recent legislation requires the agency to find out how many such tanks

exist, what they contain and what their condition is.

An official said the agency intended to look at the causes of the accident in Bhopal, India, to determine whether the same thing could happen in the United States.

"It can happen here," said Hugh B. Kaufman, an official in the agency's toxic waste division and a critic of its policies. He said the agency was not equipped to monitor plants.

Developing Nations Run Higher Risk Of Industrial Disasters, Expert Says

By Michael Wines
Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The deadly gas leak at a pesticide plant in Bhopal, India, could be a harbinger of industrial disasters in developing nations that are ill-equipped to cope with their own rapid development, according to a top expert on foreign environmental issues.

The expert, Lee Talbot, a visiting fellow at the Washington-based World Resources Institute, said Tuesday that such disasters could become increasingly common in industrializing countries that lack the trained workers and government regulators to find and correct hazards in larger and more complex plants.

And death tolls from the resulting accidents could be magnified, he said, because industries in developing nations often are encircled by shantytowns and slums that are bulging with migrants from the countryside.

Mr. Talbot and other said that those factors may help explain the scope of the disasters at Union Carbide's pesticide plant in India, where at least 1,200 people died as a result of Monday's leak, and at an oil storage facility in a Mexico City suburb, where at least 544 persons died after a Nov. 19 explosion.

"The accidents themselves aren't much different from the kinds of accidents you'd anticipate in industrialized countries," Mr. Talbot said. "But the likelihood of their occurring is much greater, and so is the potential damage."

Industrial accidents on the scale

of the Indian and Mexican disasters are exceptionally rare in developed nations, although some narrowly avoided accidents — such as the near-meltdown of Pennsylvania's Three Mile Island nuclear reactor in 1979 — could have been far worse.

The last comparable industrial accident in the developed world occurred in 1947, when a fertilizer ship exploded in Texas City, Texas, killing 361 people.

Despite the heavier concentration of industry in developed countries, experts said, major disasters generally have been averted because both governments and companies have adopted safety precautions and located major industrial sites away from heavily populated areas — measures still unheeded in many Third World nations.

Even the presence of a major multinational company such as Union Carbide in a developing nation cannot ensure adherence to the same sorts of safety standards, an international economist said. Most developing countries, he said, lack the money, skills and willingness to enforce such rules.

"The level of technical expertise among workers in developing countries isn't anywhere as good as in developed countries," said the economist, an expert on multinational corporations in the Third World.

Even when countries have regulations and legislation, said the expert, who asked not to be named, "the level of enforcement is often woefully inadequate. Many devel-

oping countries are still not convinced that environmental safeguards are not overly costly."

Moreover, he said, working conditions in developing countries sometimes make it impossible for companies to impose the same safety standards followed in the United States. "If you have a plant in a country where the workers do not have shoes, it's difficult to make people wear steel-toed safety boots," he said.

The Bhopal accident, which leaked methyl isocyanate gas, occurred at a site ringed by 12 shantytowns housing peasants. The San Juan Ixhuatpec, Mexico, accident also occurred in a suburban slum populated by newly arrived migrants.

Africa to Get Wheat From American Reserve

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Three hundred thousand metric tons of wheat from federal grain reserves will be sent to Ethiopia and other African nations where drought is causing widespread starvation, the White House said Wednesday.

Larry Speakes, a White House spokesman, said President Ronald Reagan was meeting with U.S. officials to discuss other steps to take to relieve suffering in the regions. Release of the wheat is not expected to have an immediate impact because officials say it cannot be converted to edible flour and distributed before spring.

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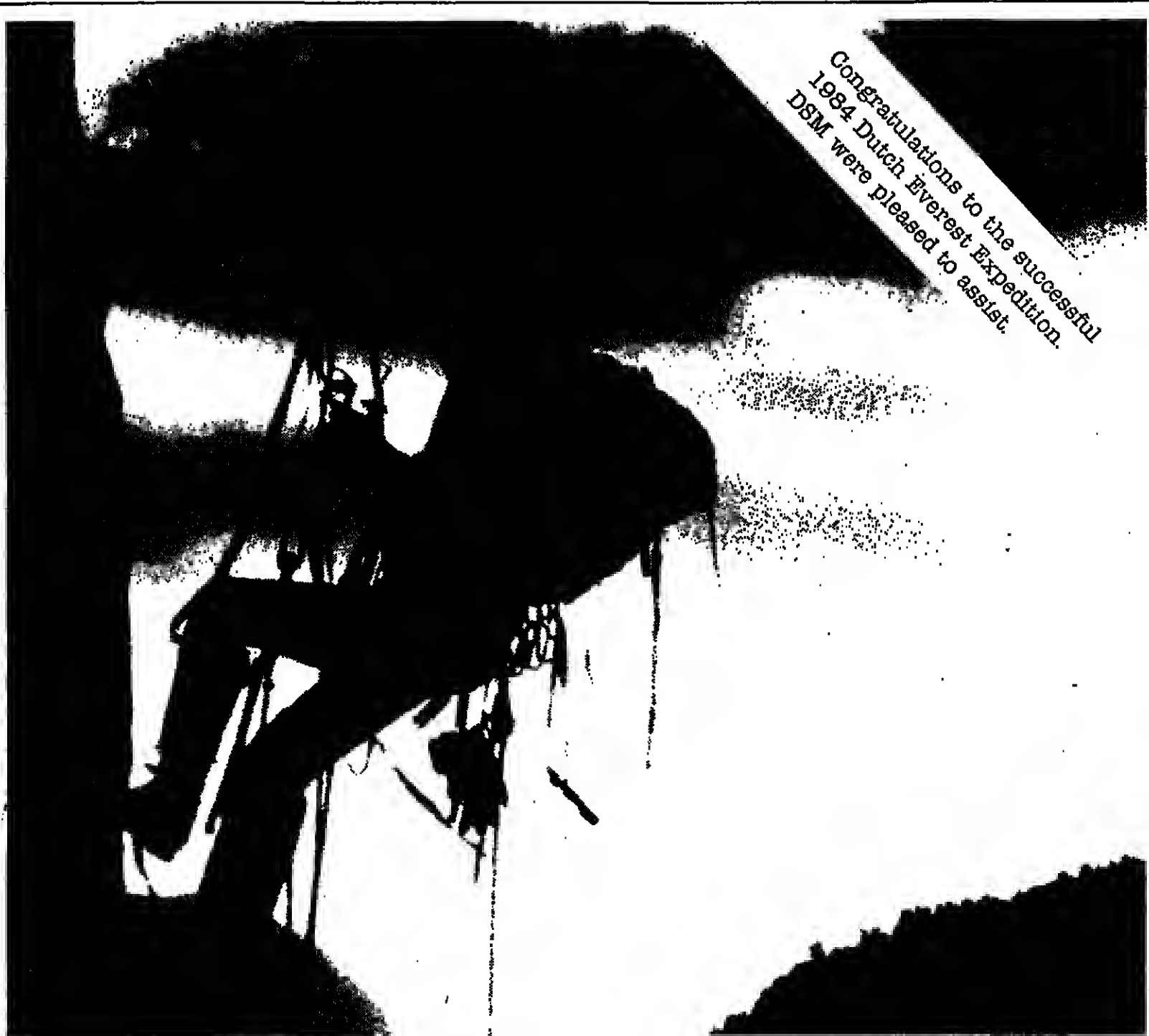
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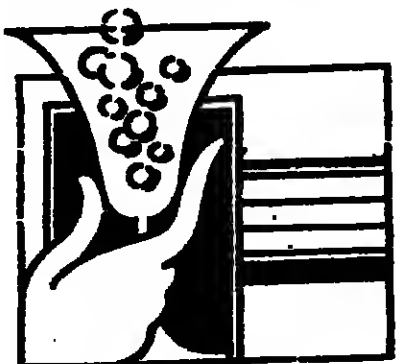
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What Sort of Britain?

Britain's nine-month-old coal strike has already cost the miners much in lost wages. And the country as a whole is paying dearly, both economically and, above all, in terms of social strife. One issue — raised, among others, in a letter to the editor that appears on this page today — is a dispute about whether state welfare payments should be kept up to spare the families of striking miners from hardship, which shows just how far the welfare state has developed. At bottom, however, lies the issue of what sort of economy the people of Britain want.

The strike may be breaking. Disillusioned by loss of earnings, seduced by pay offered by the employers and possibly distressed by the violent tactics of the extremists that have now culminated in a murder charge, about a third of the work force is back on the job. It can be assumed that if a secret ballot were held today, the strike would have to be called off for lack of support.

Prophecy is rash in a situation that stirs such passion in a normally placid society. Either side is capable of making a major tactical error; indeed, both have already done so — the miners by soliciting aid from Colonel Qadhafi and the Russians, and the employers by their ham-handed treatment of the moderate supervisory mining staff.

But the British government is not in the no-win situation that Edward Heath experienced in 1974, when the miners struck and there was no spare energy in the world. A coal strike in mid-recession, when energy is plentiful, is not a good bet. We suspect that Margaret Thatcher is going to win. And we believe that it is important on this particular question that she should, so long as all due compassion is shown as pits are closed.

This is not a dispute about miners' wages. It is about whether Britain remains a market

economy. The government intends to close down unprofitable pits progressively, suppressing some 20,000 jobs out of nearly 200,000. It offers separation grants, and it claims that all separations can be achieved by the normal departure of the elderly or by early retirement. But the union leaders insist that no mine should be closed on economic grounds: So long as there is coal to be extracted, it should be hacked out, at whatever cost; where fathers worked, sons should be allowed to continue as a matter of course.

The economics of the dispute are far-reaching. Either Britain observes the principles of comparative advantage — producing things that are cheaper in Britain and giving up those that are not — or it moves into the ranks of the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe, where, instead of concentrating on the things you do well, you exploit all resources, however uncompetitive.

Britain can certainly run its economy on East European lines, with import controls to keep cheaper goods out and subsidies to inefficient producers financed by the taxpayer. Whitehall would probably operate a siege economy better than the Russians and the satellites; its performance in World War II was remarkable. But it would not be the same Britain, and there would not be the benefits that its inhabitants enjoy today.

Living standards would depend increasingly on swapping high-cost exports for low-quality imports — the shoes that leak and the gadgets that don't work. The first thing to go would probably be the ability to pay for holidays abroad. How many Russian coal miners do you see on the Costa Brava?

Would British workers be content with the material standards to which their Eastern comrades are condemned?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

One Standard for Africa

The argument against the protests at the South African Embassy in Washington is getting into gear. Yes, it begins, apartheid in white-ruled South Africa is reprehensible. But in black Africa many terrible things have taken place. Tribal rivalries and politics are impeding food relief, and people are starving to death as a result. How can American blacks who are demonstrating against the South African regime expect to sway the public's moral sensibilities when they, or most of them, have not established their credibility as moral witnesses by protesting against the policies of those black regimes that cause monstrous mass suffering of varying black populations?

Where it is not being made to advance a narrow reactionary agenda or to apologize for apartheid, the argument has a certain effect. Certainly it would be a mistake for sponsors of the new demonstrations to evade it. Otherwise they risk having the cutting moral edge of what they intend to be a lasting and growing political movement — something new in American politics — dulled right at the start.

Some would dismiss the charge of moral arbitrariness with the arguments that apartheid is a unique evil (alone in the world, South Africa has a unique evil), that a requirement for a single moral standard may be difficult to accept, but it is the essential condition for building a broad-based anti-apartheid coalition that is reasonably safe from the left-right, liberal-conservative wars. Only such a coalition will last and, lasting, make a difference.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Change in El Salvador

For years in El Salvador, an army officer's uniform conferred a blanket of immunity from prosecution for political crimes. Now President José Napoleón Duarte has taken a brave step to tear that blanket away. His decision, announced on Nov. 29, to cashier Lieutenant Isidro López Sibrian without pension demonstrates what he thinks about the officer's involvement in the 1981 killing of two U.S. labor advisers and a Salvadoran peasant leader.

It is an instructive case. Two national guardsmen fired 40 machine gun bullets at Michael Hammer, Mark Perlman and José Rodolfo Viera in a hotel restaurant. Lieutenant López Sibrian, accused of ordering the murder, was released after a pro forma hearing in October 1982. U.S. protests forced a trial, and the lieutenant was acquitted in the face of testimony by the guardsmen that he ordered the killing. The prosecutors were given a year to find more evidence for an appeal. The evidence never materialized, and last week the Supreme Court dismissed the case. It did not

hurt for Roberto d'Aubuisson, the ultra-right hero of the death squads, to say about the lieutenant and another officer named in the plot that "I feel honored to be their friends," and "I know they are good soldiers."

There are good soldiers in El Salvador, but they have been bound by a caste tradition that shields the bad ones. The court's decision has yet to punish a single officer for the political crimes that have claimed thousands of lives in five years. That appalling record gives leftist a plausible argument for refusing to lay down their arms and accept the government's bid to take part in free elections.

One bad soldier has now lost his uniform, without audible dissent from Mr. Duarte's high command. It was a well-timed gesture, coming before the second round of peace talks between the government and the rebels. It sends the right signal to other officers involved in crimes against civilians. A decent peace no longer seems like an impossible prayer.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR DEC. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: The Panama Canal as Hostage
MAGDEBURG, Germany — In the current number of the "Deutsche Rundschau," Vice-Admiral Valois, of the German navy, puts forward a curious view by indicating that it might be possible that England, in case of a conflict with the United States, would hold the Panama Canal as a hostage to prevent the seizure of Canada. "The mastery over the new waterway will undoubtedly belong to the nation which owns the strongest fleet. As it is not to be assumed that America will increase her navy to the size of that of Great Britain, the latter has no anxiety regarding the possession of Canada, for in case of conflict between the two nations England could lay hands on the canal and even if she did not take possession of it could at least close it to all traffic."

1934: The Clarion Calls of Ramadan
TANGIER — With the appearance of the new moon this month, Tangier and all Morocco will enter upon one of the most picturesque and entrancing periods of the year. The first quarter of the moon ushers in the great Mahometan feast of Ramadan, which lasts twenty-eight days. Tangier's ancient and historic ramparts, her "zocos," or marketplaces, her steep, narrow, winding thoroughfares again will resound to the trumpet calls of the muezzin from the minarets of the city's handsome mosques. During Ramadan, his wistful, always musical voice is supplemented by the sounding of trumpets, both small and large. Even over the Moroccan countryside the roll of drums and the clarion tones of the trumpet will break the stillness of the African night.

Arafat Presents an Opportunity

By Helena Cobban

WASHINGTON — Yasser Arafat took an unprecedented risk in holding the Palestine National Council session in Amman last month. By doing so he forced an open split with the pro-Syrian faction of the Palestinian movement. But he also presented the Israeli government with a significant opportunity to move toward a workable Israel-Palestinian accord.

When he decided to convene the PLO's supreme policy-making body in Jordan, Mr. Arafat flouted the wishes of the Syrian government. It was a calculated risk.

He was betting that the relatively moderate approach to the Palestinian problem proposed by King Hussein of Jordan held out more hope of success than Syria's hard-line rhetoric. Equally significantly, he was throwing the weight of his leadership behind the interests of those Palestinians who still live in their ancestral homeland, in the West Bank and Gaza, and backing away from the fractious Palestinian refugee groups in Syria and elsewhere that have traditionally provided his political base.

Until now, PLO politics has been dominated by those Palestinians who, like Mr. Arafat himself, fled in 1948. Those refugees sought primarily to return to homes in Haifa, Jaffa and elsewhere within Israel. In contrast, the residents of the occupied territories are concerned above all to free themselves of Israeli rule — even if that means postponing the larger, hypothetical goal of "liberating all of Palestine."

True, the council disappointed some moderates by rejecting King Hussein's suggestion that it modify the PLO's opposition to UN Security Council Resolution 242. But the election of Mr. Milhem and Mr. Kawasmeh to the PLO's executive committee confirmed the council's commitment to furthering the cause of the resident Palestinians.

By these steps Mr. Arafat has incurred a considerable personal and political risk. Syria does not take slight lightly, and his own Palestinian constituency is not likely to allow him to continue defying Damascus unless he can show concrete political gains. But he has created a small window of Palestinian opportunity, which Israel and America would do well to explore.

Such an exploration might lead back to the Reagan peace plan of 1982. It might lead to a revival of the autonomy talks envisioned at Camp David. Or it might produce a wholly new avenue to peace.

No one can be sure. But two things do seem certain. First, Israel and the United States must recognize that Mr. Arafat is still the leader who would be best able to deliver a political solution to the Palestinian problem. Second, the only alternative in sight, if some kind of accord is not found within the coming years, is escalation of sectarian fanaticism on both sides.

The writer is author of "The Palestine Liberation Organization: People, Power and Politics." She contributed this column to The New York Times.

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The Chancellor Approves Of U.S.-Soviet Huddling

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — After his visit with President Reagan last week, Chancellor Helmut Kohl was asked how he would feel about a Big Two summit at the time of the ceremonies for the 40th anniversary of the allied victory in World War II.

Some of his advisers had reacted nervously to the idea, suggesting that it would line up America and Russia against Germany. But before the translator finished putting the question, Mr. Kohl brushed the objections aside. "No problem," he said, with an expansive wave of his arm.

That confident answer defines one of the hidden assets of Western diplomacy. Mr. Kohl is a German without complexes. Around him the United States can start to build new relations with Russia, the Soviet bloc and the NATO countries — the Europe that comes after postwar Europe.

Personally, to be sure, the West German leader cuts a lesser figure than several of his predecessors. Mr. Kohl lacks the analytic bite of Helmut Schmidt, the moral force of Willy Brandt and the nobility of Konrad Adenauer. He is easygoing in his work habits, and his grasp of details is flawed. A joke in West Germany poses the question: What is the difference between Kohl and Reagan? The answer: Kohl doesn't speak English.

His slack rein has not been without its costs. A bribery scandal has caught the government unawares. Two leading figures have had to resign, and more may follow. The Free

Democrats have been especially hard hit. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will resign as party leader next February. There is talk that the government coalition may fall apart. Mr. Kohl dismisses such talk as a "fable by La Fontaine," a play on the name both of the French storyteller and of a leading radical in the opposition Social Democratic Party. "If elections were held today," Mr. Kohl

Mr. Kohl thinks the emergence of Konstantin Chernenko means a change. He notes all kinds of atmospheric signs.

said, "we would do just as well as we did" in the big win of March 1983.

A chief purpose of the Kohl visit to Washington was to argue for West German inclusion in the 40th anniversary celebrations of the victory in World War II on May 8. Bonn will be playing host to the economic summit of Western democracies from May 2 to 4. Mr. Kohl intends to visit a concentration camp to acknowledge the horrors inflicted "in the name of Germany" on others. But he points out that 65 percent of the people now living in West Germany were not even alive at the time of the surrender. He wants to bury the past.

Easing of tension between America and Russia is the key, Mr. Kohl believes that the moment for accord is propitious. He says that Mr. Reagan is "at the height of his prestige. He has just won re-election. He has enormous support in Europe. Margaret Thatcher supports him. So does François Mitterrand. And the Italian leaders, and the Benelux countries. To say nothing of West Germany."

As to the Russians, Mr. Kohl thinks the emergence of Konstantin Chernenko during the summer means a change. He notes all kinds of atmospheric signs. He credits Mr. Chernenko with the initiative for the meeting between Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko that is now set for Geneva on Jan. 7. The chancellor has high hopes for that session, and he thinks it is important to nurse the Russians along thereafter.

He says: "The Soviet leaders have psychological difficulties. They need an enemy image to justify the sacrifices imposed on their people. You have to give them time to make accommodations. You don't want to make them eat their words."

He believes that "you can't do anything without Gromyko." But he is leery of going much lower before tying up the principle of accommodation at the highest level. Hence the talk of a Big Two summit in May.

Cancellation of scheduled visits from leaders of the East bloc leads Mr. Kohl to conclude that Big Two dialogue is essential to promote ties with Eastern Europe. He says the East European leaders live "in a walled garden. As long as they stay in the garden they can hold on to local power." So they do not want to break with Moscow. But if it approves, they can go far in cooperation with West Germany and Western Europe.

More cooperation among West Europeans is dear to Mr. Kohl's heart; he expects a step toward political unification among European Community members this summer.

He believes in "raising the nuclear threshold" — the level at which NATO would have to use nuclear weapons in self-defense. He finds it "logical" to develop more conventional forces, and he says a compromise satisfactory to Europeans and Americans will be struck at NATO meetings this month.

Many people, especially in France, say Mr. Kohl glosses over real problems. They say he is too quick to quiver with national demons that Mr. Kohl cannot exercise. But the world has to live with the German soul. At least, with Mr. Kohl in Bonn, moderates in the United States have a genuine ally. The United States can go forward with a policy of Big Two accommodation confident that it will not be sabotaged by West German officials teaming up with American right-wingers. Mr. Kohl, in effect, is the living answer to Euro-suspicion.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



Tax Reform and the Deficit: Reagan Has to Lead

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Explaining the other day why he had approved what amounts to a radical reform of the whole tax system, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said that the more he studied the present tax law, the more he realized that halfway measures would not do. "I decided we had to go for the whole enchilada," he told me.

Tax reform, Secretary Regan has said repeatedly in the past few days, "is an idea whose time has come."

If anyone ever doubted that the madcap, jungle-like structure favors some persons and some corporations over others, the proof can be heard in the anguished cries of opposition to the Treasury's reform proposals.

But the initial euphoria generated among tax-reform backers by the Treasury tax-simplification plan — which would cancel out some of the most egregious tax shelters, and at the same time lower top marginal rates — seems to be fading.

Mr. Regan agrees that "reducing the deficit is the number-one priority. Tax simplification would take a back

seat to that. I think they [Congress] should hit the budget deficit — the first thing that they do — and then get on with tax simplification."

That conclusion is echoed by the new team of Republican big hitters on Capitol Hill, including Senators Bob Dole, the new majority leader, and Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici. The new chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Robert Packwood of Oregon, is not a tax reform enthusiast, but he wants to get on with deficit reduction by sizable spending reductions, including cuts in the defense budget.

Meanwhile, President Reagan's corps of political advisers, after successfully conducting a charade all through the election campaign that denied the existence of a serious deficit problem, is also focusing on ways of stemming the flow of red ink, rather than pushing tax reform.

Senator Domenici tipped us off to the real sense of White House priorities when he said recently that

at a strategy session with congressional leaders, "we turned to tax reform . . . that didn't take too long. That was more or less a bird's-eye view. And then we went right to the budget reduction package."

The present White House goal, as has been reported, is a reduction of about \$100 billion in the deficit in no more than three fiscal years, or a reduction from 4 percent to 2 percent of GNP by a "selective freeze" process that allows growth in service on the debt, Social Security and defense.

But the figures presented by David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, to the Republican leaders also showed that such a freeze would save less than \$20 billion of the required \$100-billion deficit-reduction target.

Where can the balance come from? Almost no one in the administration any longer clings to the phony campaign slogan that Americans can "grow our way out of the deficit."

So logic compels attention to the

need for cuts in spending programs — including the Pentagon demands issued by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. "Weinberger's experience as budget director [under President Nixon] trained him to believe that if he wants \$275 billion, he's got to ask for \$300 [billion], and if he really wants \$300, he's got to ask for \$325," says one of his colleagues.

And logic, of course, brings us back to the tax equation: There is no way of dealing with the deficit problem without a net tax increase — with or without reform — short of wholesale abandonment of government programs that no congressman, Republican or Democrat, favors.

The Republican leadership in the Senate obviously does not want to cross swords with President Reagan on increasing taxes. Mr. Regan has made it such an article of his personal faith that it is difficult for Senator Dole to stake out a different position.

But Mr. Dole and other important members of the Republican establishment on the Hill are obviously thinking in tax increase terms. On television last Sunday Mr. Dole said that if the spending reductions carved out eventually by the White House and Congress do not cut the deficit enough, Congress could pick up some money by closing some of the same tax loopholes pinpointed in the Treasury's tax reform plan.

"I know that might frighten some people, but there are loopholes that can be closed," he said. Of course they can. What Congress must eventually agree on is a tax reform or simplification plan that is not "tax neutral." Tax reform can be more than the vehicle for eliminating the terrible unfairness of the existing system. It could take the shape of "simplifying taxes upward," combining reform with more revenue.

In the real world of practical politics, can this happen? It is a long shot that can pay off only if President Reagan takes the lead.

The Washington Post.

Comparing Notes After the Campaigns

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — To the banks of the Charles once again, to the school that bears John F. Kennedy's name, came the winners and the losers in the presidential campaign. They came to the fourth quadrennial "campaign decision-makers' conference" sponsored by Harvard's Institute of Politics. For most of last weekend they sat around a conference table and re-examined the strategies and tactics they had used in this year's battle for the White House.

As has been the case since these unique meetings started in 1972, there was an extraordinary degree of civility and mutual respect among the 24 managers, pollsters and party officials who had so recently been antagonists. In the perfect democracy of the Kennedy School seminar room, the press secretary to one of the early victors of the Democratic primaries was on a par with the White House assistant whose president carried 49 states.

As usual, the specific comments of the participants are off the record until the edited transcript of the proceedings is published in a book that should be a lively volume. But, also as usual, the journalists in the room were free to write about their impressions and about what we heard in the after-hours sessions, when informal conversations among the temporarily resting political generals again provided some of the most fascinating moments.

I was struck again by the enormous gap between the resources that the two parties bring to presidential campaigning. It is not just money, although the Republicans' advantage in that is significant. At least as important is the inequality in political research — polling — and in political planning.

Time after time, Republicans were stunned to hear from the Democratic operatives that questions they assumed had been matters of major discussion and careful polling by the Democrats had been decided in the dark, as it were.

Walter Mondale's polling and planning were less comprehensive than Ronald Reagan's, of course, because Mr. Reagan had a clear path to renomination from the start, while Mr. Mondale had to battle into July for his title as challenger. But in every one of the last four post-election conferences, including those in years when the Republicans were the out-party or had serious nomination fights, the same gap has been apparent.

There is something in the Democrats that makes them resist systematic use of survey research and the discipline of developing detailed strategic plans for targeting and winning the necessary 270 electoral votes. Deep down they are more inclined to rely on their instincts.

No one at this conference entertained the notion that Mr. Reagan's landslide victory was achieved by the superior genius of his managers. On the contrary, the Democrats readily conceded that the power of Mr. Reagan's personality and the relative prosperity of most American families were the basic building blocks of his triumph. The only serious debate was how specific decisions — such as Mr. Mondale's choice of Geraldine Ferraro or his endorsement of a tax hike — added to or subtracted from the margin.

The more interesting argument, mostly offstage, concerned the implications of this election for the

future. Many of the Republicans were sniffing the intoxicating aroma of a possible political realignment that would make them the majority party. The Democrats were mostly skeptical — but scared.

Two points emerged more clearly here than ever before. There was virtual unanimity among these 24 professionals, from the most liberal to the most conservative, that the Republicans can maintain the advantage that Mr. Reagan gained among the growing ranks of younger voters only if they put the economic-opportunity message out front and subordinate their conservative social-issue agenda.

There was a lot of argument about the degree of impatience that the proponents of the anti-abortion and school-prayer amendments will vent on the Republicans if Mr. Reagan fails to deliver them in his second term. But there was no vocal challenge to the view that if Republicans emphasize those issues more than tax cuts and jobs, they will lose their hold on the political future.

On the Democratic side there was a gulf separating the views of those who think that Mr. Mondale was trounced because of personal failings as a candidate and those who believe that the liberal tradition he embodies has become passé.

A few — mainly Mr. Mondale's managers — think that he will be viewed as an important transition figure from the party's historic past to a bright Democratic future.

They see no reason to uproot the Democratic Party to re-examine its basic premises. But more of the Democrats, and almost all the Republicans, believe that fundamental re-examination must precede a Democratic comeback.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A View From Gwent

As a supporter of the miners' strike, and being in charge of the Gwent food center in South Wales, which serves the families of thousands of miners and covers 14 miles, may I point out that in Wales only two coal pits are at work, the others remaining strikebound.

This strike is very important to our miners' families. If we gave in to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, we would be sentencing our families to a lifetime of unemployment.

The Christmas bonus that is being offered is no bonus. It is the holiday pay for 1984 that is owed to miners, and the National Coal Board will not pay it unless we return to work. It is blackmail money. What the miners should be asking for is the interest on that money over nine months.

Our government is reducing benefits to miners' families — another way of forcing men back into work. We have paid in blood for the right

to work, with the Aberfan disaster that killed more than 100 schoolchildren in 1966 and the 1960 explosion that killed 45 miners in Aberllynny. I lost my father and grandfather the same way. I could go on with deaths and numbers of men killed in mining. The right to work belongs to us.

BERYL FURY, Aberllynny, Wales.

Where Are the Liberals?

Like columnist James Reston, I have trouble understanding how Americans can elect a president who speaks in such banalities while emphasizing such trivial issues as prayers in school. Where are those promising liberal leaders of 10 years ago, Charles Percy and Howard Baker? Thank you, Mr. Reston, for calling attention to lost dreams of fairness and fiscal sanity, but you'll have to speak louder. No one seems to hear.

ELIZABETH FISCHER, Almansil, Portugal.

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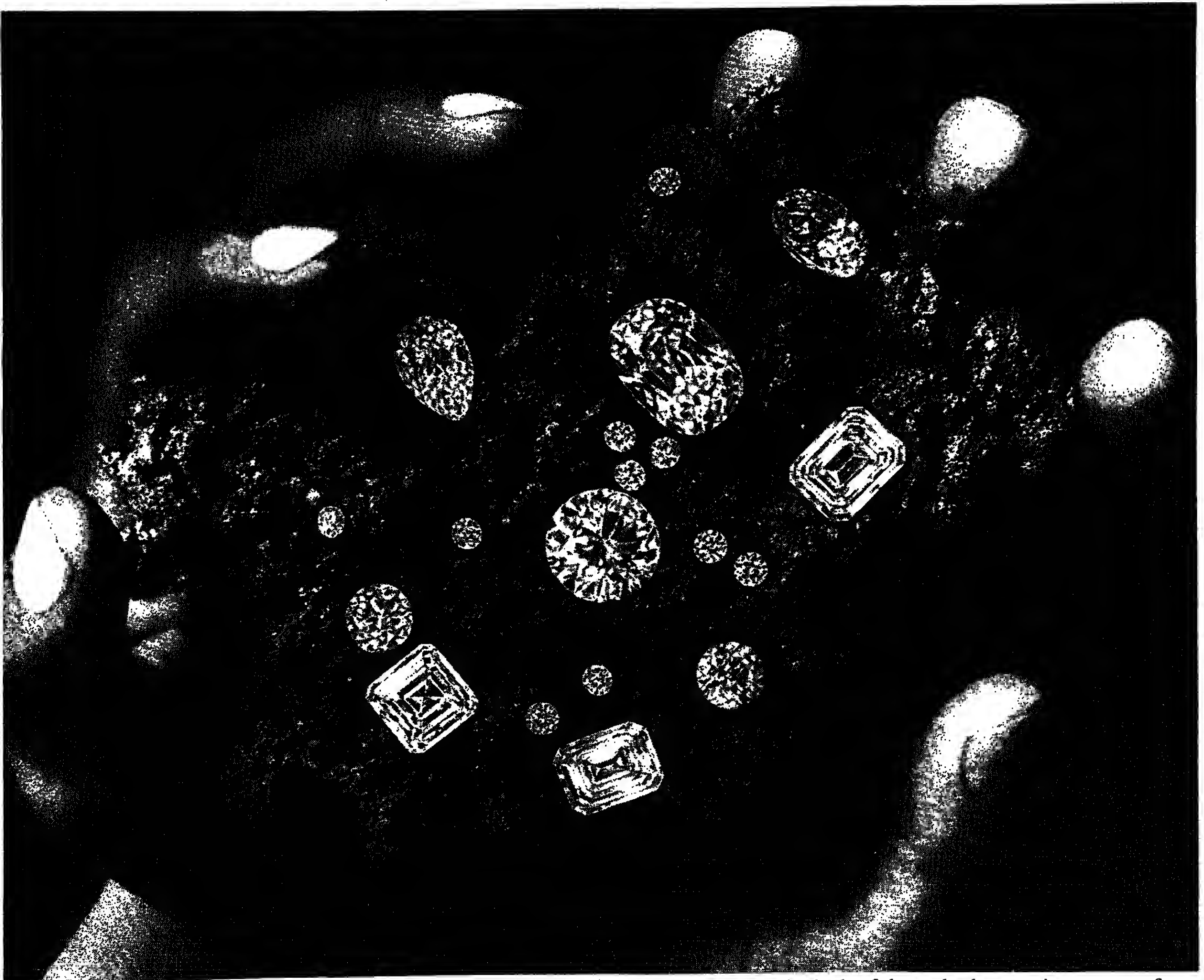
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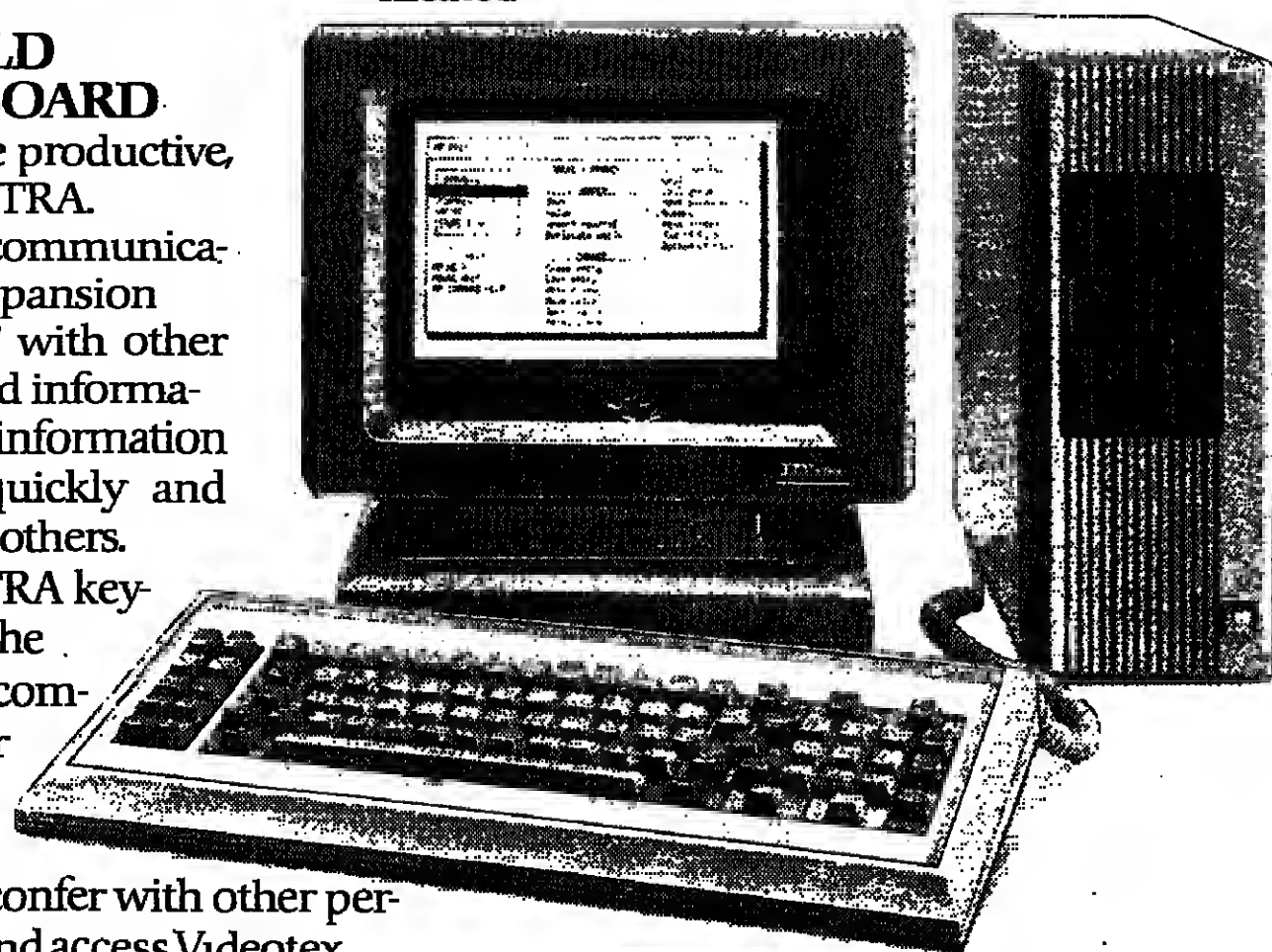
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U.S. Officials Study Successes and Failures of Israel's Counterterrorist Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)
tended to deal with the problem — over the long term — solely with sticks and never with carrots.
"There is no technical military solution to the problem of terrorism; there is only a political solution," says Shlomo Gazit, another former head of Israeli military intelligence and now president of Ben-Gurion University. "You can employ measures that will minimize the threat so that you can go on living."

Israel's counterterrorism strategy has gone through several stages since those days when it was decided to "go outside the fence."

The first period, from 1948 to 1956, might best be described as the era of counterterrorism-through-retaliation. At the time, the basic threat faced by Israel was from bands of Palestinians, some acting on their own, some sponsored by Egypt and Jordan, who infiltrated across the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Some of these Palestinian raiders — terrorists in Israeli terminology — tried to wreak havoc on Israeli communities for political reasons, some to steal food or cattle and some just to check on the homes they had left behind in 1948.
"These attacks led to a major morale problem among the border settlements," said Ariel Merari, chairman of the psychology department at Tel Aviv University and one of Israel's top civilian experts on terrorism. "There was great pressure on the government to do something, and it was then that the system of massive retaliation was developed."
The Israeli philosophy at the

FBI Reports Sharp Decline In Terrorism Since 1982

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The number of terrorist incidents in the United States has declined dramatically from 51 in 1982 and 31 in 1983 to eight in the current year, William H. Webster, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has reported.

The decline was a result of FBI arrests during the past several years of members of terrorist groups, including Armenian, Croatian and Puerto Rican terrorists, Mr. Webster said at a news conference Tuesday. The arrests were partly a result of help from a computer system known as the Terrorism Research and Analytical Center, which analyzes terrorist incidents, finds patterns, traces connections between terrorist groups and assesses their threat, he said.

Mr. Webster said that 20 bombings at abortion clinics around the nation are not counted as terrorist incidents because an organized group has not been identified as being responsible for the bombings. He said that although persons claiming responsibility for the bombings use the name "Army of God," that name may be "a nice name to be used" but may not have anyone behind it.
"I'm trying to hold the line and not call everything terrorism," he said. "We have a lot of activities in civil rights cases that you might want to call terrorism. But bombing a church would be a major civil rights violation."

time was to hold neighboring governments responsible for terrorist actions coming from their territory and to retaliate enough to force them to clamp down. A special Israeli Army unit was formed, known as Unit 101, to make retaliatory strikes into Jordan and the Gaza Strip, then held by Egypt. At least one of these retaliations became highly controversial, involving civilian casualties. The elite unit was led by Ariel Sharon and was nicknamed "Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves."

Their tactics were at best partly successful. Psychologically, Mr. Merari said, the raids helped increase morale, but militarily they failed to stop the incursions and, in fact, the retaliation produced only an escalating cycle of violence that finally exploded in the 1956 war.
The war choked off cross-border infiltration from Egypt, but by 1964, when the Palestine Liberation Organization was founded, the attacks began afresh — this time mainly from Jordan. In July 1968, the battlefield was expanded to in-

ternational airways when for the first time a jetliner of El Al was hijacked by Palestinians in Algeria.

In the beginning, the Israelis responded to these new threats just as they had in the pre-1956 period. They retaliated against targets in Jordan and later Lebanon, which Israel said were the countries where the terrorist raids originated. In one particularly spectacular retaliation for a Palestinian terrorist attack on an El Al plane in Athens in December 1968, Israeli commandos blew up 13 Middle East Airlines jets at the Beirut airport. The net effect on Palestinian terrorism, however, was nil.

The killing of Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich in 1972 was a turning point in Israeli thinking about counterterrorism. The Israeli public was outraged by the massacre, and it was decided that the only way to fight that kind of terror was with similar terror.

Using everything from selective addressed letter bombs to exploding cars and telephones to quick assassinations on the back streets of Europe, agents from the Israeli

secret service, the Mossad, tracked down Palestinian terrorist suspects around the world. The PLO responded in kind.

The most notable successes of this approach were the 1979 murder of Ali Hassan Salamah, the PLO leader suspected of planning the Munich massacre, who was killed with a car bomb in Beirut, and the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport in 1976 in Uganda to free the passengers of a hijacked jet-

IRA Holds Ulster Man It Claims Is Informant

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Irish Republican Army said it has abducted and is holding a man who it claims is a police informant.

In a statement sent Tuesday to news organizations, the IRA said Paul McGinigan, 21, of Londonderry, who was kidnapped Monday from a Roman Catholic neighborhood, had confessed to being a paid police informer.

liner. The biggest failure was in 1973, when an Israeli team in Lillehammer, Norway, killed an Arab waiter whom they mistook for Mr. Salamah.

Since the mid-1970s, the Israeli approach to counterterrorism has been this combination of heavy retaliation, selective assassination and stringent defense.

These are some of the key elements of the Israeli approach:
• Always be on the offensive. "If you are only on the defensive against terrorists, you have already lost," Mr. Gazit said. "You would have to protect every building in your society. You must let the terrorist feel that he, too, is always in danger and that he is not free to plan, train and recruit for attacks against you."

• Whenever possible, do not negotiate with terrorists. While Israel has made many exceptions to this rule, its tendency has been to kill terrorists at all costs, even if it means, as in the March 1978 coastal bus hijacking by Palestinian terrorists, a loss of Israeli civilian life.

• Penetrate the opposition, with first-rate informers. To fight terror-

ism in a cost-effective manner, a country must have good intelligence.

• Educate the public. Israeli civilians are extremely attentive to suspicious packages or persons. It is impossible to leave a bag on a busy street corner for more than 60 seconds without someone calling the bomb squad. But where Israel has failed in educating terrorism experts say, is in teaching the public to live with a low level of terrorism. Too often public rage and pressures to react have forced Israeli cabinets to retaliate heavily when a more selective, restrained approach would have been more effective over the long-term. "Retaliation should not become a conditioned reflex," Mr. Yaviv said, "but I am afraid it has here."

• Develop effective anti-terrorist devices and techniques. Israel was the first, for example, to install special, secure entrances at its embassies, to send armed guards on its international flights, to build special doors to protect civilian pilots and to install electronic systems under the wings of El Al planes to deflect surface-to-air missiles.

• Learn to think like a terrorist. Said one Israeli military correspondent: "The terrorist operates by exploiting the weaknesses of his opponents; so to win, you must exploit his. You cannot do that by thinking like the Civil Liberties Union."

Next: The United States develops secret teams to fight terrorists.

Bomb Found in Athens Near British Council

Agence France-Press

ATHENS — Explosives experts on Wednesday removed a bomb found hidden in a bag outside the British Council garage in central Athens, police said.

It was the latest of several bombs found in the Athens area since Nov. 23. A Greek bomb disposal expert was killed Monday when a bomb found under an Iraqi embassy car. Three more booby-trapped cars were found outside the embassy. Six bombs exploded in Athens and the nearby port of Piraeus on Nov. 23 and Nov. 25.

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Report on POWs Stirs Skepticism

By James Gerstenczang

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Department of Defense and a congressman active in the search for American prisoners in Vietnam expressed skepticism Tuesday about a report that some captives had been sighted there as recently as the late 1970s.

But a department spokesman and Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, said they wanted to talk with Robert R. Garwood, a former Marine private, whose account of seeing Americans in Vietnamese prison camps was reported Tuesday.

Eugen Tighe, a retired general and former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency, said some of the material offered by Mr. Garwood "corroborated with place names and incidents" that he had been aware of when he worked at the Pentagon.

Mr. Garwood, who was convicted

in 1981 of collaborating with the Vietnamese enemy, has refused to talk with officials about such information, gathered while he lived in Vietnam after all other Americans were said to have left in 1975. The Pentagon lists about 2,500 American servicemen as missing in action in Vietnam.

According to Mr. Garwood's account in the Wall Street Journal, four prison camps held Americans in the late 1970s: facilities at Bat Bat and Yen Bay, northwest of Hanoi; a military complex on Ly Nam De Street in Hanoi; and a warehouse in Gia Lam, a suburb of Hanoi.

The Vietnamese have denied for years that they held any American prisoners after repatriating their captives in 1973, when American troops abandoned their defense of South Vietnam.

But according to Mr. Garwood's account, 70 or more American prisoners were living in the four camps

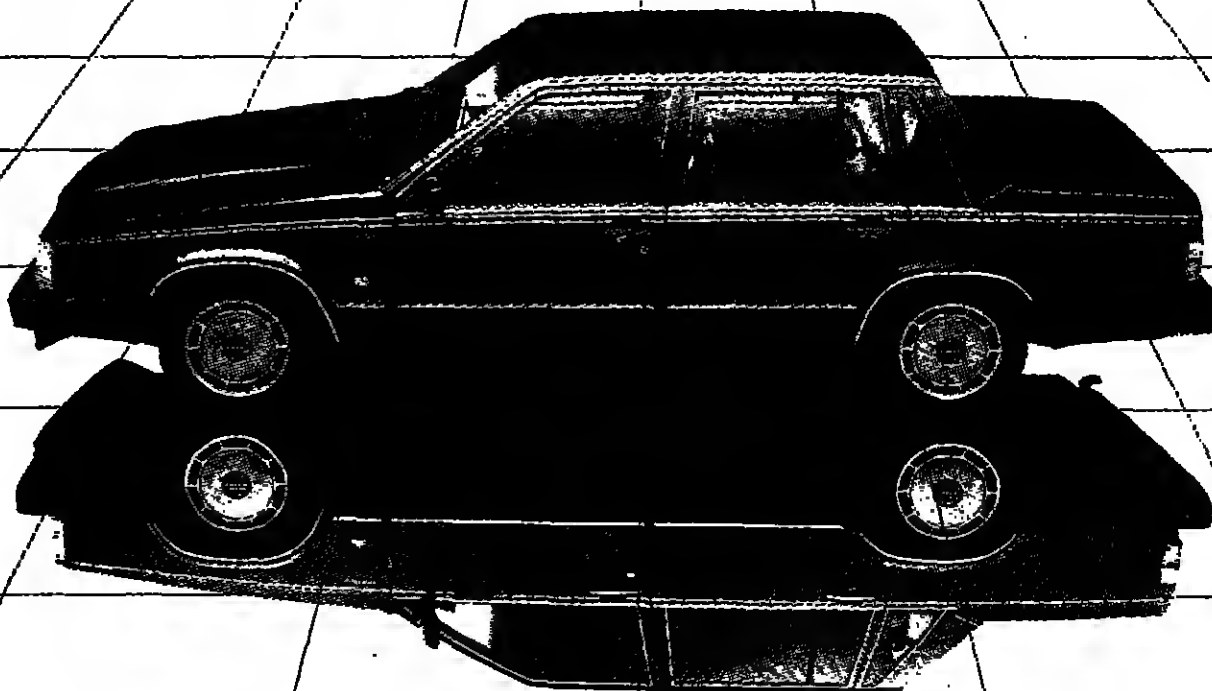
in the late 1970s. He could not be reached for further comment.

Mr. Garwood returned to the United States in 1979, 14 years after disappearing near Danang almost at the end of his scheduled tour of duty. The only former Vietnam prisoner of war tried on charges of collaborating with the enemy, he was reduced to the rank of private and given a dishonorable discharge from the Marine Corps.

A Pentagon spokesman said: "There is a great deal of information, none of which is corroborated with other information we have. Most of it is old information" dealing with reports already investigated and found to be without foundation.

Mr. Solarz, chairman of the subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he was skeptical of the report but added, "We have an obligation to run it down and see if there is any merit to it."

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Weekend, a sparkling leisure and travel section, brightens up Friday's paper. And Saturday's **Arts and Leisure** page brings authoritative fine arts coverage from the art capitals of the world.

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Every day of the week also brings a special column of interest to the business community. **Carl Gewirtz** on **Eurobonds**, **Futures and Options**, **Sherry Buchanan** writing for **The International Manager**, **Ed Rohrbach's Wall Street Watch**, **Technology**, **The Economic Scene** by **Leonard Silk**.

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New Caledonia Warns It Could Be 'New Cuba' In Statement to U.S.

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — The conservative local government of this French overseas territory has appealed to the United States to head "the potential danger of a new Cuba" in the South Pacific because of what it said were moves by the Socialist government in Paris to "abandon" the island to Kanak separatists.

The statement, entitled "An Appeal to the American People," was issued Tuesday by the New Caledonian government that was elected on Nov. 18 in voting boycotted by militant Kanaks. It declared that the United States "ought to know that today a battle for human rights is about to be lost in the territory through indifference, cowardice, forgetfulness and culpable weakness in the face of a handful of terrorists representing but a small minority of the population."

The statement condemned as "illegal" a provisional government proclaimed Saturday by the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, a separatist party of indigenous Melanesians, or Kanaks, that has launched a campaign of violent agitation to turn this French-ruled territory into an independent state called Kanaky.

The statement asked the United States to recognize the newly elected "legal government which France has not yet dared to dissolve but which it is trying to ignore."

The appeal came as a new French high commissioner, Edgar Pisani, arrived Tuesday to draw up

plans for self-determination in the territory amid continuing violence and tension between French settlers and militant Kanaks.

Mr. Pisani held talks with officials of the New Caledonian government, which is allied with the neo-Gaullist opponents of the French Socialist administration of President François Mitterrand.

[On Wednesday, Mr. Pisani said he would open talks with all sides in the dispute provided that order was restored by Dec. 15, Reuters reported from Nouméa.

[Mr. Pisani also said he would try to have an outline agreement available for discussion by Jan. 5. He did not mention possible independence except to refer to France's plan to hold a referendum on independence in 1989.

[In an apparent ultimatum to the militant Kanaks who have erected roadblocks and taken over town halls and other public buildings, Mr. Pisani said that he was putting French forces in the islands on standby to restore law and order.

[Everyone is urged by me personally to back law and order," Mr. Pisani said. "The security forces will receive orders to ensure the security of public buildings, of personal property and freedom of movement."

[There was no immediate indication whether the Kanak militants would comply with the Dec. 15 deadline.]

To proponents of independence, the struggle over the future of this Pacific island represents the last gasp of French colonialism, whose shrinking empire is now limited to a few far-flung territories.

To opponents, the struggle is over the wishes of a majority who want to maintain local autonomy but value ties to France. These opponents of independence maintain that the militant Kanaks number only a fraction of the population and have only 300 to 400 lightly armed fighters.

So far, at least one Kanak and one French settler have been killed in shooting incidents and about 10 persons have been wounded on both sides, including three French policemen, authorities said.

"There's no security any more in New Caledonia," said Frank Depierre, a local journalist who was shot in the right arm after turning back from a separatist roadblock.

"Anybody can be shot. People are really scared in Nouméa and terrified outside Nouméa."

A companion in the car Mr. Depierre was driving, Maurice David, a local manager for the French UTA airline, was more seriously wounded by gunshots to the stomach.



Jacques Godfrain, left, a member of the French National Assembly, spoke at a news conference on Wednesday in Nouméa with a special counselor, Auguste Raybas, and Jacques Lafleur, the leader of the Rally for Caledonia in the Republic party.

ach. To protest the shooting and what they called the failure of French police to maintain security, airport employees on Tuesday staged a brief work stoppage, delaying hundreds of Japanese, Australian and other tourists who have continued to arrive for seaside vacations near Nouméa.

New Caledonia was discovered in 1774 by Captain James Cook, who gave the South Pacific island its name because he said it reminded him of Scotland. It was settled by British and French missionaries and became a French colony in 1853. In World War II, New Caledonia was a base for Allied forces, and it became an overseas territory of France in 1946.

The vice president and spokesman of the government, Yves Magnier, a native-born New Caledonian of French origin, said Mr. Pisani "agreed with us on the urgent need to restore security" in the territory, but offered no details on how to proceed.

Mr. Magnier said he received assurances from Mr. Pisani that Paris was not recognizing or dealing with the provisional government proclaimed by Kanak militants and did not plan to meet separatist leaders until calm was restored.

"We got a little bit of hope," Mr. Magnier said. But he said he was dissatisfied because Mr. Pisani stopped short of "a formal condemnation of the actions of pillag-

ers and terrorists" among the separatists.

He also expressed deep disappointment with the performance of 1,400 French gendarmes now in the territory, of whom 350 are elite anti-riot forces.

Mr. Magnier said a majority of the population of 142,000, consisting of 60,500 Melanesians, 52,000 Europeans and 29,500 people of other races, want to remain French.

He pointed to the victory of the anti-independence party, the Rally for Caledonia in the Republic, in the November election with 70 percent of the vote, and said the militant Kanaks boycotted the election only because they were certain to lose.

France Is Said to Delay Reactor Deal With Iraq

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The war between Iran and Iraq has enabled France to postpone the completion of a deal to replace a French-built nuclear research reactor near Baghdad that was destroyed by an Israeli air raid in 1981, according to informed sources here.

French officials also confirmed that Iraq, in an effort to expedite the agreement, has accepted stringent technical conditions set by France, including the use of low-grade uranium to fuel the reactor.

In Washington last week, Tariq Aziz, a deputy prime minister of Iraq who is also that country's foreign minister, said that France and Iraq were "almost finalizing" the replacement of the reactor, which Israel had claimed was being used to make nuclear weapons.

Mr. Aziz, who was in Washington to reopen full diplomatic ties with the United States, has been closely involved in the negotiations on the reactor.

Replacing the reactor is a sensitive issue in France at a time when President François Mitterrand has been attempting to improve relations with Iraq's chief Arab foe, Syria, and is about to receive a visit from Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel.

The Israeli government has warned that any attempt to rebuild the reactor could provoke another bombing raid.

France and Iraq have denied the plant was being used to make nuclear bombs.

Under Mr. Mitterrand, France has been more sympathetic toward Israel than previous governments and has sought to tighten controls on the proliferation of nuclear technology.

The government has been eager, however, to maintain France's political and commercial ties with Iraq, an important commercial partner in the Middle East.

After the Israeli raid, Mr. Mitterrand said that France would help rebuild the plant. But negotiations proceeded slowly, with France setting tough conditions.

Asked about Mr. Aziz's assessment that the negotiations were almost "finalized," a senior French government official said there had been no major development for some months.

He mentioned Iraq's war with Iran as an obstacle to a final agreement.

The official added that Iraq had accepted various conditions, including the use of a low-grade nuclear fuel known as "caramel."

The fuel, which takes the form of small brown squares resembling caramel candy, functions at up to a 10-percent enrichment level, much lower than the 80-percent enriched uranium used in the original reactor.

In Washington, Mr. Aziz said that Iraq was prepared to accept any type of fuel that would make the reactor work.

Another French source said he understood that the technical and political problems had been overcome but that the French government was waiting until the end of the fighting in the Gulf before approving the negotiation of a contract.

"There are two separate phases," he said. "The first is the political negotiation between governments. The second is the commercial negotiations. The first phase may be almost completed, but the second has not even begun yet."

Exocet Sales Are Put at 2,600

United Press International

LONDON — France has sold at least 2,600 Exocet missiles throughout the world, including about 200 to the Middle East, Jane's Defense Weekly said Wednesday.

"Details of the total sales of Exocet remain confidential but the total cannot be less than 2,600 rounds," the magazine estimated.

It estimated that four of the six Gulf Cooperation Council states — Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — had 162 ship-mounted versions of the low-flying missile.

It said one of the Emirates, Abu Dhabi, had an estimated 16 air-launched Exocets of the type used by Argentina against the British Navy in the 1982 Falklands war.

26 air-launched Exocets, Jane's said, noting that "clearly Iraq has received more missiles" than the numbers disclosed by the manufacturer, Aerospatiale. The other country in the region with Exocets was Libya, which had about 12 air-launched versions, Jane's said.

New Swiss President Elected

Agence France Presse

BERN — Kurt Furgler, 60, a Christian Democrat and the longest-serving member of the governing Federal Council, was elected Wednesday to the Swiss presidency for the third time. He got 177 of 222 votes in Parliament, which each year chooses the president from the seven-minister council in rotation and according to seniority.



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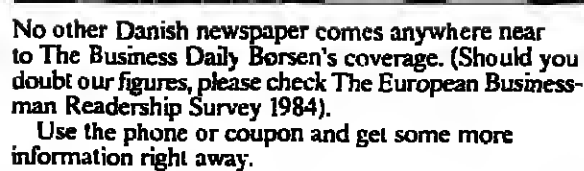
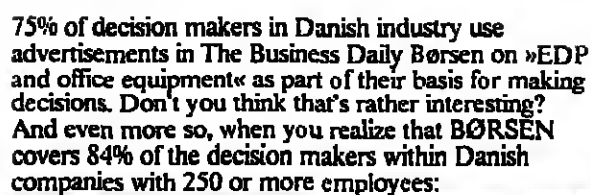
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12-6

6B Jackson

And so in Khorgos, Pravda reported, a vase presented to the outpost by the Kremlin leader is kept with care, along with copies of Mr. Chernenko's books, a photograph and last spring's telegram from the Kremlin marking the post's 60th anniversary.

"It was a generally normal year for journalism," Leonard Sussman,

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SCIENCE

3,400-Year-Old Wreck Richest Ever Found in Mediterranean

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

A BRONZE AGE cargo ship laden with the richest trove of ancient goods ever found beneath the sea — from gold and ivory to glass and copper — has been discovered at the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Turkey.

The ship, which apparently sank about 3,400 years ago, is the oldest to be excavated by archaeologists. It sailed before the ancient Greeks fought the Trojan War and at about the time Tutankhamen, or his predecessor, Ikhnaton, was on the throne of Egypt.

The ship's nationality has not been determined but it was carrying pottery from at least three places: Mycenaean Greece, Cyprus and the Syria-Palestine region of the early Phoenicians, or Canaanites.

The wreck came to light when an American archaeologist happened to ask some Turkish sponge divers whether they had seen anything unusual while working underwater in the area. One told of seeing an object resembling a "biscuit with ears."

A quick survey of the site located by the sponge diver confirmed in 1983 that a wreck was there. A full-scale excavation was started this past summer.

"I think I can say without any hesitation this is the most exciting and important shipwreck that's ever been found in the Mediterranean," said George F. Bass, a pioneer in underwater archaeology who is in charge of the excavation. Dr. Bass, who has been excavating ancient shipwrecks for nearly 25 years, described the find this week at a news conference sponsored by the National Geographic Society.

Mr. Bass, a professor of anthropology at Texas A&M University, said that when excavation is complete, perhaps in five years, the find will shed new light on many subjects, from ancient shipbuilding methods to trade patterns in the ancient world.

Professor Bass said the ship, which appeared to be about 65 feet (about 20 meters) long, apparently was heading west, hugging the

rocky Turkish coast, when it went down, perhaps in a storm that blew it onto the rocks. The ship did not capsize but settled, with its cargo intact, on a sloping bottom that ranges from 145 feet to 170 feet (about 44 to 52 meters) deep. The site is less than 75 yards (about 70 meters) off Cape Ulu Burun, near the town of Kas.

The depth probably prevented salvage efforts at the time, Professor Bass speculated. Although it preserved the ship's cargo, it hampers excavation. Because of the pressure, divers can work for only two 20- to 25-minute shifts each day.

The ship's main cargo appears to have been copper. About 150 ingots, totaling about six tons, were found, along with a smaller number of tin ingots. Professor Bass said he believes that the ship had picked up the tin in Syria, a known source of that metal, and sailed west to get the copper from Cyprus, a major copper exporter of that time. It probably was heading for Turkey or Greece, where the raw materials would have been made into various objects.

Copper and tin are alloyed to make bronze, the dominant metal used in the ancient world before the Iron Age began around 1000 B.C.

The ship's presumed age is based on the finding of a Mycenaean pottery cup of a style known to have been made in the 14th century B.C. Historians give the name Mycenaean to Greeks of the Bronze Age. In the Iron Age, they are called simply Greeks. In the same way, Canaanites were the Bronze Age ancestors of the Iron Age Phoenicians.

Along with the metals were almost two dozen ingots of cobalt-blue glass, now the oldest known examples of manufactured glass. The glass ingots are disk-shaped, about seven inches in diameter and two inches thick. Bass said he believes they were destined to be melted down and recast into jewelry or drinking vessels.

Also aboard was a gold goblet, the most intricately valuable object found so far, and some gold jewelry. One jewelry piece is in the shape of a bird of prey and may have been part of a necklace, along with the amber and faience beads found nearby.

Divers also recovered an elephant tusk and a hippopotamus tooth, both forms of ivory that were used in ancient times.

The wreck yielded 36 Canaanite amphorae, pottery jars with pointed bottoms, filled with various objects, including glass beads, possible amber beads, an arsenic compound, pitch and several kinds of seeds that were too waterlogged to be identified immediately.

The ship also carried a 5½-foot-tall (about 1.67 meters) storage jar in which archaeologists found stacks of Cypriot bowls and jugs. Divers also recovered a few finished items, including bronze weapons such as daggers, spearheads and a sword.

The heaviest items were eight stone anchors, each weighing between 600 and 800 pounds (about 272 to 362 kilograms). Bass said stone anchors had never been found in an ancient shipwreck.

Although there were no human remains, Bass said there was evidence that the ship carried a Greek of some consequence. Divers found a small personal seal of the sort used to stamp correspondence. It bore Greek markings and, Bass conjectured, may well have belonged to a merchant accompanying his goods.



Bronze Age objects discovered in shipwreck off Turkey.

Fish Change Sex as a Survival Tactic

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When a school of reef fish loses its single male, the largest female begins acting like a male within a few hours and will produce sperm within 10 days. Some other species repeatedly switch back and forth between the production of eggs and of sperm during a single mating. Among deep sea fish that only rarely encounter potential mates, reproduction is often possible only if one changes sex.

Such opportunistic sex changes in fish, once thought to be a rare oddity, are proving far more common than supposed. Conversions from female to male are now known to occur in species belonging to at least 14 families, while conversions from male to female are known in eight families.

Nevertheless, the process by which fish change sex remains a mystery to scientists. "No one has ever come up with an answer" as to how they do it, according to Dr. Klaus D. Kallman of the New York Aquarium, a fish geneticist.

Nevertheless, Dr. N. Robin Liley of the University of British Columbia says the sex of a fish or of a reptile is known to be more susceptible to change than that of a mammal or bird. The sex of a maturing reptile may be determined by environmental temperature, while a school of trout can be made entirely male simply by adding a certain hormone to the water.

Dr. Kallman said a fish's original sex seems to be genetically determined by inherited chromosomes. All of the species that change their sex, he said, have evolved from those whose sex was fixed for life. It is

therefore a capability that evolved, presumably because it made for greater reproductive success.

The initial male-female ratios in many fish populations are unknown, according to Dr. Robert R. Warner of the University of California at Santa Barbara. No sex determinations have been made of the tiny drifting larvae from which such fish develop.

Dr. Robert R. Warner of the University of California at Santa Barbara and Dr. Eric A. Fischer of the University of Washington, assisted by local Kuna Indians, have been studying reef fish mating behavior at the San Blas Field Station of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama.

The process whereby both fish repeatedly switch back and forth between male and female behavior is known as simultaneous hermaphroditism. Fish carry many of the sex hormones found in mammals, although their roles are not identical. They have been converted into males by injecting a variant of the human male hormone.

Dr. Warner sees the switching back and forth as a device to prevent "cheating" by either partner.

It is as though one fish says "I will give you four eggs to fertilize if you, then, will give me four eggs," Dr. Warner said in a recent telephone interview. The fish whose turn it is to release sperm places itself above the other, its body cupped to catch the buoyant eggs. The partner, having only partially discharged its eggs or sperm, is not tempted to wander off in search of another mate. This switching also helps to equalize the energy demand, Warner said, because egg production is more energy-consuming.

A New Earth-Plate Shift Theory

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

ONE of the most basic unanswered questions in earth science is what keeps the great plates of the earth's crust constantly in motion?

An early explanation that remains popular is that plumes of hot, semimolten rock, rising at key locations beneath the ocean floors such as Iceland, split the plates apart.

Now evidence has been gathered to support an alternative "slab pull" hypothesis. This theory proposes that the plates are dragged apart by the sinking of cold, dense slabs of sea floor along zones of frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Such zones would include the Aleutians, Japan and the west coast of South America. The effect would be like that when one end of a towel, laid on water, becomes so waterlogged that it sinks, dragging the rest of the towel with it.

Support for this concept is reported by two French researchers and based on 15 years of magnetic mapping of the Indian Ocean floor by the research vessels Gallieni and Marion Dufrenoy. Whereas the Atlantic Ocean is being split apart along a single line, the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, mapping has shown that, for millions of years, the floor of the Indian Ocean has been spreading away from several such zones that meet near its center.

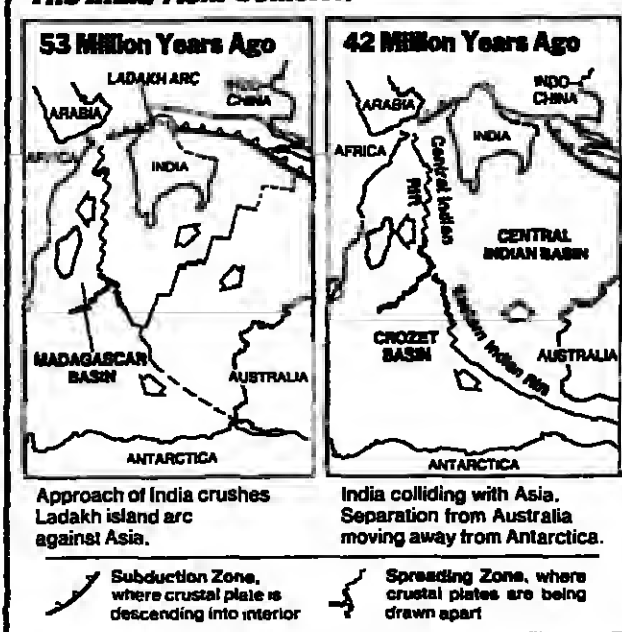
Magnetic imprints on the sea floor can be used as timepieces of such motion and they show that a major, almost worldwide, alteration occurred about 44 million years ago. This is believed to have been when the main land mass of India collided with Asia.

THERE were worldwide changes in the patterns of plate motion. That of the Pacific floor changed direction from northerly to northwesterly. This produced an elbow in the chain of submerged seamounts formed as the Pacific plate moved over a deep-seated volcanic source. More recently this created the Hawaiian Islands.

In the Indian Ocean all activity ceased along a zone of sea-floor extending from Indonesia to the middle of that ocean. This zone had previously marked a gradual separation of India and Australia. When that ceased and those land masses became a single plate, Australia, now mated to north-drifting India, began separating rapidly from Antarctica.

Since the zone of sea floor spreading between Australia and

The India-Asia Collision



The New York Times/Jean-Pierre Ponsot, José Achaiche in Nature

India clearly became extinct in response to the collision, the French conclude that the force acting on the plates did not originate there but where the sea floor was sinking under India, indicating a "slab pull" process.

From their magnetic timetable and other clues the French scientists conclude that India extended 300 to 600 miles farther north before the collision. During the collision about 1,600 miles of landscape was lost from crushing and from descent of some terrain beneath Asia, accounting for the lofty Tibetan plateau.

The process began about 54 million years ago when an arc of volcanic islands was swept against southern Asia, their remains surviving in the Ladakh region of Kashmir. As India itself approached, it began burrowing under Asia about 50 million years ago.

When this ceased, 44 million years ago, the full effect of collision between continents forced global changes in plate motion.

The authors of the report, which appeared in a recent issue of Nature, were Philippe Patriat and José Achaiche of the Institute of the Physics of the Globe in Paris.

■ A Separate California Crust? A new interpretation of southern California's terrain says the region may ride its own "mini-plate" of the Earth's crust, a theory which suggests the Hosgri Fault near the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant is more quake-prone than previously believed, the Associated Press reported from San Francisco.

Eugene D. Humphreys, a geologist at the California Institute of Technology, said, "Part of the problem is we don't know what kind of quakes these faults produce — many little ones or a few big ones."

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WALL STREET WATCH

Whether to Hang in, or Sell When the Market Is Falling

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

SCORING against the full-court press that Wall Street threw on investors more than a year ago has been difficult enough. But suffering the humiliation of getting slammed on individual stocks is what has really hurt pride and pocketbook.

Noting that the incidence of individual stock plunges appears higher in recent years than ever before, Eric T. Miller, chief investment officer at Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette, thinks that the worst game plan possible for investors is to "sit and hope" that their hard-hit equity will rebound.

He also warns against using sharp declines as a buying opportunity. "That is, you should be wary unless you are that rare breed—a long-term investor—and you know your fundamentals."

Mr. Miller first makes the point that, as the business and market cycle matures, Wall Street is showing decidedly less forgiveness toward stocks that stumble. "As the economic recovery moves into its third year, you don't find the same amount of patience on Wall Street that you did when business was moving out of a recession and earnings visibility was clearer," he said.

He added: "There is a much higher frequency of stocks rallying within three weeks of their low earlier in the cycle than later. More recently, the odds of a rally have not been 50-50."

Donaldson Lufkin studied chartbooks during the last three years searching for stocks that fell at least 15 percent within a one-week period. It found 140 examples in a variety of industries, then compared the one-week drop with the market price three weeks later, two months later, three months later and six months later.

Some of the general conclusions Mr. Miller draws from the study:

- A sharp rally, even to a level higher than the "cliff" price, was no assurance that problems for a stock had passed. A number of times, new declines and new lows were subsequently recorded.

- Even a drop of 15 percent or more did not prevent the stock from remaining vulnerable. A number suffered subsequent declines of similar magnitude, in a cascading fashion.

- When the company's financial safety was at issue, the rallies were usually unimpressive.

Mr. Miller added that the period when the most stocks rallied from their free-fall was within two months.

"In fact, the six months' period saw the widest divergences," he noted. "As many stocks had fallen to lower lows after six months as had rallied. What this suggests is that, statistically, after a free-fall you had better odds of selling at a higher price within two months—but even better within three weeks."

FOR the time being, Mr. Miller suspects that "investor time horizons will stay very short and sensitivity to earnings disappointments acute." Portfolio managers are "dis-mayed" by the recent flood of downward revisions in earnings forecasts, he said.

At his first, he said, about 10 negative revisions are being made for every change that is positive—a ratio he thinks is common on Wall Street. Last May the ratio was 1-to-1, he said, and last fall, 2-to-1.

"And I think the fourth quarter will provide its own store of disappointments," he added.

Why are investors growing so intolerant? "Twelve months and more of poor relative market performance for most portfolio

Currency Rates

Rate interbank rates on Dec. 5, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M. EDT.

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	Milan	Paris	New York
Dollar	3.461	4.796	112.85	34.85	0.1286	5.605
Mark	0.614	0.741	20.132	4.575	2.254	17.825
Swiss franc	3.043	3.715	22.45	1.217	0.625	4.964
London (£)	1.209	—	2.718	11.393	2.224	4.19
Yen	1.094	2.278	418.50	202.00	—	548.32
Japanese yen	1.195	2.395	432.5	204.75	—	574.7
Pound	0.875	1.178	20.25	4.525	2.215	15.21
Yen	246.25	298.16	80.47	26.30	12.07	71.30
Zurich	2.643	3.075	22.70	1.205	0.624	4.146
1 BCU	0.7272	0.8114	2.228	0.440	0.225	1.857
1 BCU	0.7272	0.8114	2.228	0.440	0.225	1.857

Dollar Values

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
0.844	1.791	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211
0.844	1.791	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211
0.844	1.791	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211
0.844	1.791	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211
0.844	1.791	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211
0.844	1.791	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211

Interest Rates

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	2 year	3 year
10%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
9%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
8%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
7%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
6%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
5%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	2 year	3 year
10%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
9%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
8%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
7%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
6%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
5%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	2 year	3 year
10%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
9%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
8%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
7%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
6%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
5%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	2 year	3 year
10%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
9%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
8%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
7%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
6%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
5%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	2 year	3 year
10%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
9%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
8%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
7%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
6%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
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	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	2 year	3 year
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9%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
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7%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
6%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
5%	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75

Germany Posts Rise In GNP

Ministry Cites Catch-Up Effort

Reuters

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's gross national product rose a provisional 2.5 percent in the third quarter from the second quarter, the Federal Statistics Office said Wednesday.

The third-quarter figure was 2.8 percent higher than in the year-earlier period, and 1 percent higher than in the first quarter. The Economics Ministry said the increase reflected catch-up efforts following the seven-week metalworkers' strike that hurt second-quarter GNP. It also noted a favorable underlying economic trend.

In the second quarter, GNP, which is the value of a nation's output of goods and services including income from foreign investments, fell 1 percent from the previous period because of the labor dispute.

The 2.8-percent year-to-year growth in GNP compares with annual growth rate of 0.6 percent in the second quarter, the office said. It noted a sharp rise in equipment investment, up 11 percent from the previous quarter, but only a small rise, 0.5 percent, in domestic demand.

Later last month, West Germany's Council of Economic Experts forecast a 2.5-percent rise in GNP for the whole of this year, and a 3-percent rise in 1985.

Third-quarter investment in construction was unchanged from the second quarter, while industry inventories had a slightly negative influence on growth, the economics ministry said.

Goods and services exports rose 4.5 percent from the second quarter, while the volume of imports was unchanged. Compared with the third quarter of last year, exports rose 9.6 percent and imports, 4.4 percent.

The third quarter was the first since the end of 1980 to show no rise in unemployment, the ministry said. Provisional, adjusted data indicate employment was above the second quarter.

In other figures released Wednesday, the ministry said orders for West German manufacturing industry rose a provisional 1 percent in October after remaining unchanged in September from August.

Foreign orders rose a provisional 4 percent to October from the previous month, but domestic demand fell 1 percent.

Renaissance of Convertible in the U.S.

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

DETROIT — When Chrysler Corp. revived the convertible after a six-year absence in 1982, the car was regarded by many in the auto industry as little more than a novelty, a bid by a failing company to get attention.

Air-conditioning was making convertibles an anachronism, and the government was about to regulate them out of existence on safety grounds, the doubters argued.

Even Chrysler hedged its bet initially, using a subcontractor to do the soft-top conversion of its K-cars so it could save the tooling investment that would have been needed in its own plants.

But no hedging was needed. The convertible became an instant success for Chrysler, quadrupling initial sales expectations of 3,000 units, and helping the corporation to a spectacular financial recovery. Surprisingly, the convertible has not been a one-time success, appealing only to nostalgic buffs.

Convertibles have always had a bit of a rakish image. Psychologists have called them mistress substitutes, or cars for men trying to deny advancing years. "The median age of convertible buyers is beyond the baby-boomers," said Joseph Cappy, American Motor Corp.'s marketing vice president. "They may have younger drivers, but then it's a case of a father buying his daughter one for graduation."

Most convertibles are bought as the second or third vehicles in a family fleet, and are most popular in the Middle West and Northeast of the United States, industry officials say.

"Chrysler brought back the convertible at a time when the American public was ready to resume its love affair with the automobile," said Joseph Campana, Chrysler's vice president for marketing. "The convertible is a harbinger of good times."

Now, all the U.S. auto makers, except Honda Motor Co., offer convertible models, at prices ranging from \$10,295 for AMC's Alliance to \$32,105 for the Cadillac Eldorado. Including imports and custom conversions, experts expect that convertible sales in 1985 may soon reach 100,000, or about 1 percent of the market, making them significant, and apparently permanent, segment of the U.S. car market.

In the 1984 model year, sales of factory-author-



Convertibles for 1985: from top, Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors Pontiac Sunbird.

Convertible Sales in '84

1984 model year sales of convertibles

Chrysler	25,991
Ford	19,172
Volkswagen	9,835
Mercedes-Benz	8,442
Pontiac	3,447
Chevrolet	3,180
Cadillac	2,478
Buick	895

Source: the companies and divisions

Japanese GNP Grew Only 0.7% In 3d Quarter

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's economic growth slowed in a 3-percent annual rate in the third quarter as the gross national product grew only 0.7 percent from the previous quarter, the government's Economic Planning Agency reported Wednesday.

It was the most sluggish quarter for Japan's economy in 18 months. In the second quarter, GNP grew 1.8 percent from the first quarter, for an annual rate of growth of 7.6 percent.

The slight rise in the July-September period marked the first time since the first quarter of 1983 that Japan's GNP has increased by less than 1 percent from the previous quarter.

The GNP figure, adjusted for inflation and seasonal factors, measures the total national output of goods and services, and income from overseas investments.

The government reported that exports were up in the quarter, but that export growth slowed to the lowest level in a year and a half, primarily because of the cooling economy in the United States.

Imports increased by 7.1 percent, largely erasing the positive effects of the meager export growth, the agency said.

Many economists attributed the sharp rise in imports to companies increasing their stocks of crude oil in July and August in an attempt to beat a Sept. 1 tax increase on imported oil.

Consumer spending accounted for slightly over half of Japan's GNP in the third quarter, the agency reported.

At the same time, it said, corporations increased capital spending for new plants and equipment by a strong 2.3 percent.

■ 7 Percent Pay Gains Sought

Japan's major labor federations will seek an average pay increase of at least 7 percent in fiscal 1985-86, which starts April 1, Reuters reported from Tokyo on Wednesday.

The groups coordinate pay demands for millions of Japanese workers in the annual spring labor talks. Last spring, the federations accepted a 4.4-percent average increase compared with their original target of 6 percent.

U.S. Dollar Ends Mixed On Concern Over Rates

The Associated Press

LONDON — The U.S. dollar was mixed Wednesday in foreign-exchange trading in Europe and Japan, its unsettled performance reflecting uncertainty about the direction of interest rates.

Rates have fallen sharply since September as U.S. economic growth has slowed. But some short-term rates have paused in recent days after last week's bigger-than-expected rise in the U.S. money supply.

The increase has prompted some analysts to speculate that the Federal Reserve Board would stand aside and await further economic evidence before resuming its efforts to encourage lower interest rates. Other analysts have said, however, the increase in M-1 of \$6.7-billion reported last week was an aberration.

M-1 is a measure of money supply growth which includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions. The federal funds rate, which is interest charged on overnight loans

between banks, has fluctuated sharply this week from 9 percent late Monday to 6 percent late Tuesday and back up to 8 1/2 percent at midday Wednesday.

Currency traders watch interest rate movements because they can affect returns on dollar-denominated investments.

In London, the pound ended at \$1.2090, down from \$1.2098 on Tuesday. The dollar ended in Frankfurt at 3.0643 Deutsche marks, down from 3.0606 DM, while in Paris, the U.S. unit closed at 9.3875 francs, down from 9.47 francs. In Tokyo, the dollar ended at 246.25 yen, down from 247.675 yen previously.

Gold prices also fell on foreign markets Wednesday. Gold bullion prices opened lower in Asia, falling 43 cents an ounce in Hong Kong to \$332.43 an ounce. Later, gold was fixed in London at \$329.90 a troy ounce, down from \$332 late Tuesday.

In Zurich, gold closed at \$330.75 an ounce, down from \$331.75 Tuesday.

Swiss Banks Criticize Tax System

Reuters

ZURICH — Swiss banks, which were less than a year ago fighting moves by the Social Democrats in the coalition government to curb bank-secrecy laws, are now attacking the government over taxation, saying its taxes are eroding the country's position as a competitive international financial center.

Although the major banks predict another set of record profits for 1984, leading bankers say business is being driven away to foreign financial centers that are liberalizing tax laws and easing other financial regulations.

When Union Bank of Switzerland announced plans early last month to buy the British brokerage concern of Phillips & Drew, the bank's president, Niklaus Senn, referred to a "significant decline of the competitiveness of Switzerland."

While some withholding taxes on securities are being abolished in the United States and West Germany, the Swiss withholding tax, at 35 percent, is the highest in the world, he said.

Bankers have also criticized a stamp duty on securities which they say makes a sophisticated short-term money market impossible in Switzerland.

But the lobbying has so far met only muted response from Swiss officials. The president for Switzerland's National Bank and Bank for International Settlements, Fritz Leuwyler, warned bankers against trying to make political capital out of last May's defeat of a vote on bank-secrecy laws, when Swiss voters rejected proposals which would have forced banks to supply more information about accounts.

Bankers say the withholding tax, imposed on domestic bonds, drives

away business from foreign clients whose countries do not have dual-taxation agreements with Switzerland allowing them to claim the duty back.

(Continued from Page 14)

24%	28%	EGS	.88	1.6	17	238	30	29%	29%	-	4%
36	21%	E Syst	.80	2.0	13	397	25 1/2	24%	24%	+	5%
26%	20%	EagleP	1.54	4.4	8	169	22	22%	20		
27%	13	Enson	.44	3.1		231	14 1/2	14%	14%		

76 1/2	21 3/4	FAC pf	2.25	3.2		3	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	+	1 1/2
16 1/2	9 1/4	FAC Ctr	.28	2.1	16	14	12 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	=	1 1/2
16 1/2	9 1/4	ExCt				21	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	=	2 1/2

33%	28%	Florian	208	1.9	1	107	21%	30%	31	—	—	—	—
33%	19	Frueh's	30	2.3	6	490	23	22%	22%	—	—	—	—
40%	25	Frueh's	208	7.1		4	23	28	20	—	—	—	—
30%	25	Furns	40	1.4	8	326	23%	28%	20	—	—	—	—

12	Glomp	12	13	348	13	141	141	—	14
0%	4%	Glomp		20	81%	81%	81%		
1%	5%	GibrFn	4	144	81%	81%	81%	—	16
10%	10%	Gibrium	83	13	16	261	261	26	15

7	8%	HRTH	1.50	4.2	129	372	372	372
26%	19%	HolIPB	1.80	2.6	72	23%	23%	23%
44	28	HolPtn	1.40	2.6	2978	25%	27%	27%
11%	3%	HolIwd	08	6.4	400	1%	1%	1%

21%	15½	Hugh21	28	37	114	12½	13	13½
25½	17½	HughSp	32	1.7	6	201	16	18½
33	19½	Human	80	2.3	13	3543	24½	24
35½	17½	HumanAd	44	2.0	15	7	32½	27½

23	22	IntMail	1.76	4.7	8	23	24%	28	26%
40	46	IntPaper	2.40	4.5	18	57%	57	49%	49% - 1%
36%	13%	IntRec's			12	93	16	15%	15% - 1%

48%	37%	KimoCs	2.20	4.9	9	215	45%	45%	45%
31	21%	KnoHtRd	.64	3.4	15	333	27%	27	27% = 1/4
26	17%	Koper	2.30	9.0	75	52	25	25%	25%
24	14%	Kolman	.30	1.8	15	444	18	18%	18%

32%	13%	MACOM	.32	1.4	13	1167	16%	15%	15%	-
46%	34%	MCA	.88	2.3	14	453	40%	39%	40	-
29%	16%	MC Corp	1.32	4.5	5	283	27%	20%	28%	-

45%	38%	Malvern	1.22	2.3	11	713	37%	27%	37%
58%	40%	Mercer	1.20	2.3	6	44	34%	34	54%
97%	78%	Merck	1.20	3.4	13	948	88%	88	88%

29%	30%	Norfolk	2.4	4.5	11	30%	21%	21%	—
29%	31	Norfolk	1.20	4.5	13	480	25½	24½	24½
29%	30	Norfolk			7	11	30%	25	25
37%	36½	Norfolk	1.00	2.1	8	21	32½	32½	32½

22%	79%	NwtP pt	2.60	11.0	3	21%	21%	51%	
22%	79%	NwtP pt	2.24	11.4	10	20%	28%	30%	
25%	10%	NwSW			12	11	10%	10%	-

25 1/2	12 7/8	Payson	14	13	13	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
14 1/2	5 1/2	Peabody	20	23		44	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—
1 1/2		Pengo				75	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—
20 1/2	7 1/2	Shenandoah		40	148	152	152	152	152	—

18%	12%	Partec	40	2.4	20	16%	14%	14%	-	
77%	13	PartGE	1.82	10.0	5	254	17	16%	14%	+
21	77%	PartG of	2.40	13.4		1	21	21	21	+
27%	28%	PartG of	4.40	13.4		14	27%	27%	27%	

34%	6%	RB Ind	.16	2.0	104	8%	7%	8
40	29%	RCA	1.04	3.0	70	1920	20	34% 34%—

5

Britain	New Zealand
1. <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	1. <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>
2. <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	2. <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>
3. <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	3. <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>
4. <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	4. <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>
5. <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	5. <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>
6. <i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	6. <i>Legionella pneumophila</i>
7. <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	7. <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>
8. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>	8. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>
9. <i>Escherichia coli</i>	9. <i>Escherichia coli</i>
10. <i>Shigella flexneri</i>	10. <i>Shigella flexneri</i>
11. <i>Shigella sonnei</i>	11. <i>Shigella sonnei</i>
12. <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>	12. <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>
13. <i>Shigella flexneri</i>	13. <i>Shigella flexneri</i>
14. <i>Shigella sonnei</i>	14. <i>Shigella sonnei</i>
15. <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>	15. <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>
16. <i>Shigella flexneri</i>	16. <i>Shigella flexneri</i>
17. <i>Shigella sonnei</i>	17. <i>Shigella sonnei</i>
18. <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>	18. <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>
19. <i>Shigella flexneri</i>	19. <i>Shigella flexneri</i>
20. <i>Shigella sonnei</i>	20. <i>Shigella sonnei</i>

22%	10%	Shawin	.50	2.0	5	103	17%	17%	17%	—
51½	37%	ShelB	2.00	3.6	10	87	55%	55%	55%	+
39½	28½	ShelIT	2.12e	4.7	4	1845	23	21%	21%	—

82%	22%	StopShop	1.00	2.7	8	838	30	36%	32%	—
103%	15%	StarEa	1.54	10.7	13	85	17%	17%	17%	—
15	2	viStarT				2472	2%	2%	2%	—
4.61	2					494	33%	33%	33%	—

72%	12%	Thiamin	885	1.9	10	24	17%	17%	17%	—	—
64%	15%	ThiamMed	80	2.6	7	120	15%	15%	15%	—	—
73%	11%	ThiThy	52	3.7	14	238	23	19%	19%	—	—
71%	12%	TiChole	80	4.5	—	122	18%	18%	18%	—	—

10	URS	40b	23	14	8	12%	12%	17%	
17%	USFGs	208	8.0	7	485	26%	25%	34	—
13	UnDym	60	44	7	777	15%	17%	17	9%



99	68	WUMTpf	1	85	85	85	1
44%	28%	Wolgrn	20	14	479	43%	43% + 2%
23 1/2	16%	WUMRs	0.1	194	17%	17%	17% = 2%

5%	2%	WridAr				69	2%	2%	2%—%
8	45	Whigly	1.80o	3.2	10	28	87	55%	55%—Tve
8%	3%	Wuritzer				1	3%	3%	67%—Tve
10%		Wuritzer							

Play'n	STK 1nd	BabyMfg wt	Barnwal 1nd
cardOll	BeefStkCh	CdMare 9	CdnOccPt
crystalOll	Damson Oil	Damson 2 5th	DataProd
Index 1st	Play'n 1st	Play'n 1st	Play'n 1st

Deutsche Bank's Profit May Equal '83 Record

FRANKFURT — ITT Corp. will increase investment at its West German subsidiaries by 50 percent to 6.4 billion marks (\$2.13 billion) from 1985 to 1989, the president of ITT Europe Inc., Daniel Weadock, said Wednesday.

Mr. Guth said the banks are not increasing risk provisions on lending to construction companies themselves, but will raise provisions to cover risks in its mortgage business with private customers.

COMPANY NOTES

Dunlop Holdings PLC, the British tyre maker, said it has asked the London Stock Exchange to suspend trading in its shares on the London Stock Exchange to be suspended pending further information on its planned capital restructuring. Chairman, Sir Michael Edwards, said last month that the planned changes will result in a substantial dilution of shareholders' interest.

formal details concerning
li said its directors would
send a message to shareholders
stating the company's position.
"The company requests that
holders defer making any

The spokesman said that an official of RCA's satellite unit, RCA Astroelectronics, would visit Tokyo next week for further talks on the accord.

C. Itoh & Co. has the right to market Hughes satellites in Japan and Mitsubishi Corp. will market Ford satellites here.

The spokesman said that an official of RCA's satellite unit, RCA Astroelectronics, would visit Tokyo next week for further talks on the accord.

COMPANY NOTES

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General Motors Corp. plans to reinvest the majority of its profits on new product diversification and will use earnings to buy back its own common stock.

craft in late July when it discovered that cracks were developing in the tails of about half of the F-18 aircraft.

Mobile Communications Corp. of America heads a partnership that won the cellular mobile telephone franchise for Southern California when the Federal Communication

Philips NV, the Dutch electrical concern, said it won a contract from China valued at more than 100 million guilders (\$28.7 million) for shipments of color television sets, radio recorders and scientific instruments.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed
5 December 1984

ALMAK MANAGEMENT		LLOYDS BANK INT'L. POB 488, Gen. Inv.	
(w) AlmaK Trust 5-A	\$136.10	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Dollar	\$101.69
(w) Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd.		(w) Lloyds Int'l. Euro	\$101.69
(d) Boardman	90.17	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Franc	\$101.69
(d) Canadian Venture	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank America	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Europe	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Pacific	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Asia	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Japan	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Korea	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Taiwan	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Hong Kong	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Singapore	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Malaysia	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Thailand	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Philippines	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Indonesia	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Vietnam	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Laos	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Cambodia	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Myanmar	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Brunei	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Timor	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank East Timor	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank West Timor	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Papua New Guinea	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Solomon Islands	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Vanuatu	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Fiji	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Tonga	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Samoa	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Kiribati	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Tuvalu	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Nauru	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Marshall Islands	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Micronesia	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Palau	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Federated States of Micronesia	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
(d) Embank Republic of the Marshall Islands	116.06	(w) Lloyds Int'l. Income	\$101.69
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**IF YOU CAN TELL US EXACTLY
WHAT THESE WILL BE WORTH
IN SIX MONTHS TIME,**



YOU MAY NOT NEED OUR NEW OPTIONS.

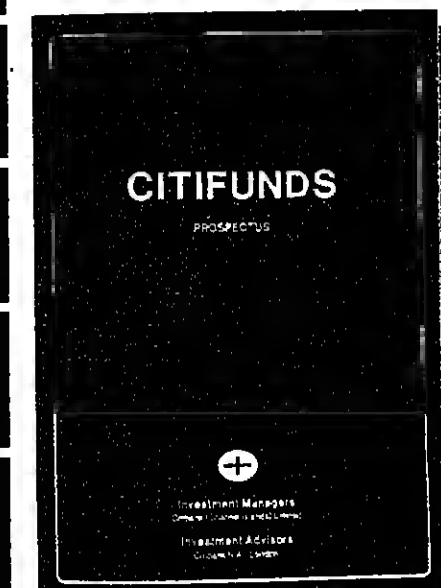
Corporate treasurers use them as "insurance policies" against future rate fluctuations in hedging strategies, tender, or



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MERCANTILE
EXCHANGE**

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Dec. 5

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]

Phone: _____ INT 8/12

doi



U.S. Futures Dec. 5

Grains

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bushels per bushel

Dec. 5 1984

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Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 3,000 lbs. per lb.

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BRENT CRUDE (ICE) 1,000 bbl.

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Swiss Banks

Assail Tax

(Continued From Page 15)

The government to press other lead-

groups to go public.

So far, the Hyundai operation

has looked successful. Hyundai

Construction's floating last week

of 50 million new 500-won shares,

at 850 won (\$1.03), each, was over-

subscribed, with applicants seeking

double the number of offered

shares.

The issue, the biggest by a South

Korean company not involved in

banking, raised 42.5 billion won.

The Hyundai operation also

meant success for Chung Ju Yung,

the founder of the company and

one of South Korea's most influen-

tial business figures, in a five-year

struggle with the government to

keep the company under restricted

ownership.

The analysts said the potential

interest in the Seoul market had

been illustrated by the launching

last August of the 500-million

Korea Fund in New York.

The fund was many times over-

subscribed. It is now trading at

about \$15 a share, compared with a

little more than \$12 when

launched.

Ahn Dok So, manager of Lucky

Securities Co., said foreign

investors could take advantage of

low share prices in the Seoul market.

He said the general price-to-earn-

ings ratio for publicly quoted com-

panies is 4 in Seoul, compared with

11 in New York and 29 in Tokyo.

The profits of companies listed

on the first tier of the exchange rose

44 percent last year, after a 50-

percent rise in 1982. Sales increased

18 percent last year and 21 percent

Japan Ponders Dividend Tax on Foreign Securities

Reuters

TOKYO — The Finance Ministry will seek authority to impose a 20 percent withholding tax on interest and dividends from foreign securities held by Japanese investors, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a financial daily, reported Wednesday. The newspaper said the ministry would levy the tax, if implemented, on securities firms, which would then presumably pass on the tax cost to their customers.

It said the ministry was considering the tax on the principle that domestic financial instruments are subject to withholding taxes in Japan.

Currently, investors are not required to report interest or dividend payments unless they exceed 30,000 yen (\$121.95) or 50,000 yen a year, respectively. The newspaper said that in the event of such a new tax, Japanese investors with low total income would get refunds after payments of such taxes.

Officials of the ministry's tax bureau could not be reached for comment on the report.

Tax-system changes are approved by the government's Taxation System Council, which is due to conclude its debate for the year ending March 30 about Dec. 20.

U.S. Suit Challenges Firms' Secrecy on Mergers

By Michael A. Hiltzik
Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Bruce H. Greenfield followed the merger speculation surrounding Heublein Spirits & Wine Co. two summers ago with particular interest. He owned 400 shares of its stock, and their price was heading up.

Then Heublein punctured the balloon. Prodded on July 14, 1982, by the New York Stock Exchange to account for the suspiciously active trading in its stock that day, the company deflated the merger talk by saying that it was "aware of no reason that would explain" the unusual trading.

Later, Mr. Greenfield was to regret taking Heublein at its word. The Philadelphia businessman sold his shares, priced at \$45.25, on July 27; two days later, Heublein announced that it was being taken over by R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc. for \$60 a share.

"It seemed to me I'd been had," Mr. Greenfield says now.

In a federal class-action lawsuit that appears destined to come before the U.S. Supreme Court, Mr. Greenfield raises the question: Did Heublein lie?

In a recent decision criticized by other federal judges, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia ruled 2-1 on Aug. 29 that Heublein told enough of the truth to be innocent of lying.

Because premature publicity can raise the price of a target company's stock and thus make a takeover more expensive, the parties defer full disclosure for as long as

possible. The resulting corporate disinformation can have costly consequences for stockholders.

Moreover, because merger and takeover negotiations often leak out to insiders and professional investors, any misleading corporate statements tip the stock market's odds more in favor of professionals at the expense of individual investors.

One example of a suspect statement was by Los Angeles-based Carnation Co., which announced on Sept. 4 a \$3-billion takeover by Swiss-based Nestlé SA. The company had been negotiating since July 19, SEC filings disclosed. But Carnation executives publicly denied on Aug. 7 and Aug. 21, when the stock was particularly active, the existence of "corporate developments."

In U.S. District Court in Los Angeles, a group of shareholders who prematurely sold their stock are charging that the company lied. Carnation, citing the litigation, had no comment last week.

Federal law is clear: Although a corporation is seldom required to volunteer news of otherwise secret developments, any statement it does make must be complete and truthful.

"It's not fraud (under federal securities laws) to say 'no comment,'" says Alan R. Bromberg, a professor of securities law at Southern Methodist University Law School. "But if you go beyond that, you have problems."

A company can never lie, according to John Fedders, chief of

the SEC's division of enforcement. "But in battles for corporate control," he added, "there are so many personal, psychological, as well as legal aspects that what one man may see as a mature agreement (requiring disclosure), another may see as a hope and a prayer."

Courts, lawyers and government regulators disagree over how far merger negotiations may advance before a corporation is bound to disclose them. The courts are even unclear on whether a company must consider whether a secret has been leaked in deciding if confidential information is affecting trading in its stock and thus must be made public.

Even the nation's leading judicial mediator of securities law, the U.S. District Court in Manhattan, came down on both sides of the issue in two contradictory rulings within a month of each other last spring.

The New York Stock Exchange's rules for listed companies theoretically mandate greater disclosure than federal law by requiring companies to disclose any relevant information.

But what if an agreement is still secret and preliminary when an exchange official asks if a merger is pending? Executives may issue a denial because they fear the market will treat a "no comment" as a tacit admission of imminent news.

Stock exchanges have been less than firm in enforcing their own rules against misleading or false statements. Some securities industry officials speculate that growing

competition between the exchanges and the over-the-counter market have made the exchanges chary of ejecting a company from its rolls simply for a misleading announcement.

The chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, John J. Phelan, says that the Big Board's disclosure enforcement is "not a competitive issue" partly because the issue arises so infrequently. But he acknowledges that the exchange's disclosure rules "don't have a lot of muscle behind them."

Many legal experts believe that the Heublein case presents the best chance of getting some clear judicial guidelines. Mr. Greenfield's lawyer, Edwin P. Rome of Philadelphia, says that he intends to ask the Supreme Court to take the case. "There haven't been many precedents that hit these issues squarely," he says.

Mr. Greenfield's contention is that by July 14, the day that Heublein issued its statement denying any corporate development to account for the activity of its stock, its executives had met (on July 9) with the chairman of R.J. Reynolds and were seriously considering a merger to fend off a hostile bid from General Cinema Corp.

Heublein executives later testified in court that they thought the July 9 meeting was still a well-kept secret on July 14. The Court of Appeals' majority accepted that defense.

But in a dissent, Judge A. Leon Higginbotham argued that the majority's standard would allow corporations to deal in half-truths. "So long as they remain unaware of leaks, even though there is information to leak, they can falsely assure the public that all is proceeding at a business-as-usual pace," he wrote.

Hoechst to Study Ventures in China

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG, the big chemicals and pharmaceuticals concern, said Wednesday that it had signed an agreement with China Petrochemical Corp., Sinopec, to study cooperation possibilities between the two companies.

Sinopec, founded in July 1983, is the holding company for all of China's petrochemical activities. It had revenue last year of 25 billion yuan (\$9 billion), Hoechst said.

Sinopec produces monomers, plastics, synthetic rubber and fibers, fertilizers and refined crude oil. Hoechst said that joint working groups would be set up to study possible joint ventures in plastics and other areas.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

FIDELITY ORIENT FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, R.C. Luxembourg B 19061

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of FIDELITY ORIENT FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the principal and registered office of the Fund, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, at 11.00 a.m. on December 27, 1984, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors;
2. Presentation of the Report of the Statutory Auditor;
3. Approval of the balance sheet at August 31, 1984 and income statement for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1984;
4. Discharge of Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor;

5. Election of eight (8) Directors, specifically the re-election of all present Directors, Messrs. Edward C. Johnson 3d, William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Fraser, Hirotoshi Kurokawa, John M. S. Patton, Harry G. A. Seggerman and James E. Tonner and Finnistrand;
6. Election of the Statutory Auditor, specifically the re-election of the present Statutory Auditor, Maurice J. Sergeant;
7. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of the above items of the Agenda will require a majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting. Subject to the limitations imposed by law and the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Dated: November 30, 1984
By Order of the Board of Directors

FIDELITY ORIENT FUND S.A. is an investment company managed by Fidelity International Limited, investing in a diversified portfolio of equities principally in Japan but also including other Pacific Basin countries. At November 1984, the Fund's assets were invested 77% in Japan, 5% in Hong Kong, 4% in Australia and 14% in cash and others. The investment objective of the Fund is capital growth. The Fund was launched on 23rd March 1982 and is now valued at \$86m.

Copies of the latest quarterly and annual reports can be obtained from Fidelity International at:

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Telex: 4192260

When to Sell Falling Stocks

(Continued from Page 15)

managers have made their trigger fingers even more nervous," Mr. Miller said.

Near term, he believes that the stock market will have difficulty mounting a broad and sustained advance "in the face of contentious Washington debates." Yet, he does recommend some stocks as "special or unusual value situations."

They are: Penn Central, Melville, Combustion Engineering, Imperial Chemical and Morton Thiokol.

Mr. Miller, who recently toured Europe for Donaldson Lufkin, said investor attitudes toward Wall Street there are similar to those in the United States, "where people are viewing the markets as boring and uninspiring."

The big "hangup" Europeans have now against investing on Wall Street, he added, is the expectation that the dollar will decline modestly, about 10 to 15 percent.

Convertibles Have Renaissance in the U.S.

(Continued from Page 15)

AMC and Toyota Motor Co. have added convertibles for the 1985 model year, and the number of custom conversions is said to be increasing.

However, Mr. Cappy does not see the market for convertibles going much over 100,000. "The market is only so big, and the majority of car models don't have convertible versions — they are not the cheapest merchandise around," he said.

But John A. Madejchick, marketing plans manager for General Motors Corp.'s Chevrolet division, said surveys of consumers' car-buying intentions have indicated that as many as 200,000 soft tops a year could be sold, if the vehicles have "the right combination of size, features and price." No one, however, expects them to approach the record year of 1963, when convertibles accounted for 7 percent of the total car sales of 7.5 million units.

Contrary to popular belief, Detroit executives say it was not air-conditioning or the government

that eliminated the last domestic convertible in 1976. Instead, they say, the soft top fell victim to the domestic industry's desperate need in the mid-1970s to improve its fuel economy by shrinking its entire product line, and the lack of funds for fringe product programs. The feared government regulations were never adopted, and convertible sales are highest in the cooler areas of the country, where air-conditioning is out as important a factor.

"Demand never really died," Mr. Madejchick said. "Rather, it was a conscious decision by manufacturers to eliminate the lowest-volume model during downsizing to simplify the model lineup." As evidence of the continuing desire for wind-in-the-hair driving, Mr. Madejchick cited the rapid growth of small companies doing custom conversions during the six lean years between the time the last El Dorado convertible rolled off the line in 1976 and the advent of the soft-top Chrysler LeBaron in 1982.

Indeed, Chrysler officials said, the thing that persuaded them that

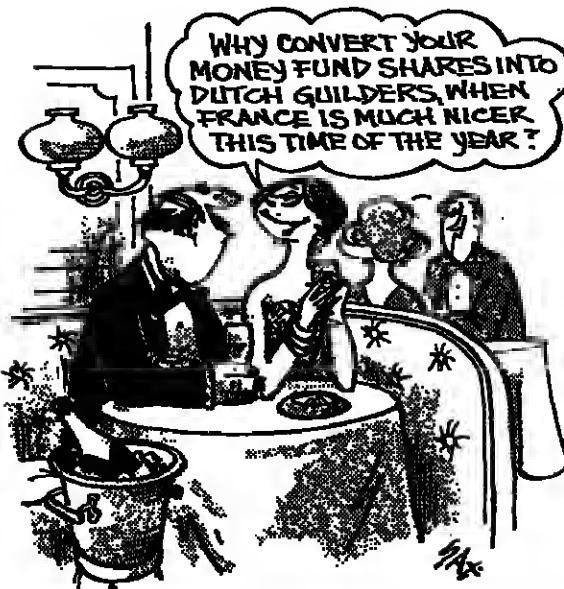
convertibles had not gone the way of rumble seats and wooden trim was the hefty premiums — \$5,000 and more — that car buffs were paying for the custom conversions.

The re-establishment of the convertible — and the success of non-traditional products such as Pontiac's two-seat, mid-engine Fiero and Chrysler's mini-vans — are indications that American car buyers are becoming more specialized in their tastes, marketing specialists say.

There is a sharp split in the industry on how to make convertibles. Chrysler and AMC make them in their own plants, and contend that this is the only way to maintain tight quality control. The others, who use subcontractors, such as Cars & Concepts Inc. and American Sunroof Co., say their arrangement gives them the flexibility needed with a low-volume product.

Beyond their sales numbers, convertibles are good for Detroit, auto executives say, because they bolster a company's image and help build showroom traffic.

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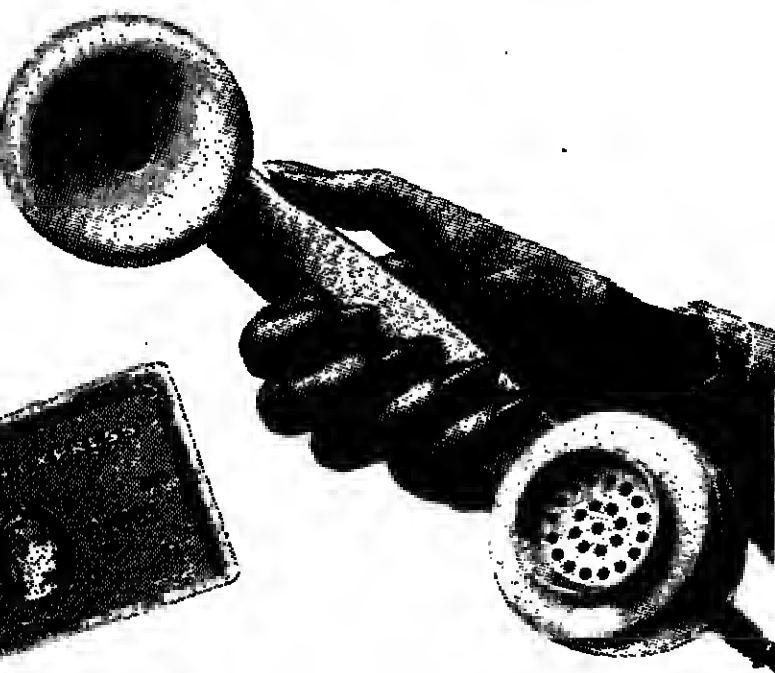
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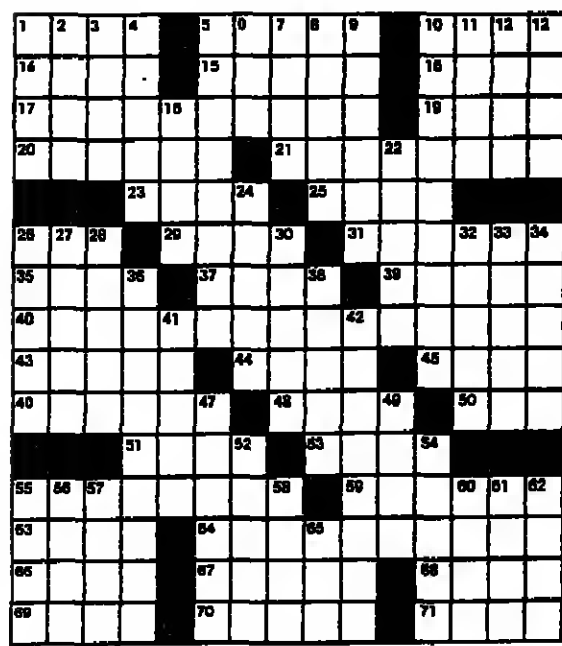
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ACROSS

1 Grackles
10 Tweed twitter
14 Actor Bates
15 Sorceress
16 Cinders of comets
17 Prestidigitator's fooler
19 Brilliant stroke
20 Obelisk or bodkin
21 Structures near Shubert Alley
22 Dodge City lawman
25 Wagnerian earth goddess
26 G.I. in a stag
29 Stray
31 Tossed on the waves
35 Kala Nau digwig
37 Orderly
38 River at Tours
40 With 64 Across, prestidigitator on Fifth Ave.
43 Deputy
44 Post-12-day battle site
45 Skirt feature
46 Huarache
48 Mound
50 Comprehend

DOWN

1 Curse
2 Side petals, to botanists
3 Engage in
4 Sly and nasty
5 A cause of change
6 Vandalize
7 Lex forth
8 Recess
9 Available bettors
10 Sweet, as a drink
11 Spiny plant
12 Aspersions
13 Curfew call at camp
15 Decapod's weapon
22 One kind of education
24 Jetties
26 Actress Irene from Greece
27 Alpha's opposite
28 Dilate; expand
30 Religion
32 Frat topic
33 Banks of baseball
34 Villa, at
35 Tivoli
36 Activity of masons or singers
38 Anklebone
41 Condition
42 Propose for an honor
47 Somewhat sandy
49 Ne— ultra (acme)
52 Slow, to Sallieri
54 Fun-loving furbearer
55 Mosel feeder
56 Actress
57 Father of Enoch
58 Recipe verb
59 Command to a lotterer
61 Leprechaun's home
62 Cabbage or kale
65 "— Clear Day"

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"OH, SHE MANAGES TO KEEP BUSY."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

You'll have to shape up

VUCER

NOFEL

LAFBLE

CALPEA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: BELOW

Yesterday's Jumbles: LINEN AVAIL BOOBY LETHAL

Answer: What a mountain goat is—A HILL-BILLY

(Answers tomorrow)

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algeria 10 12 14 16 18 20

Amsterdam 10 12 14 16 18 20

Athens 10 12 14 16 18 20

Barcelona 10 12 14 16 18 20

Berlin 10 12 14 16 18 20

Brussels 10 12 14 16 18 20

Budapest 10 12 14 16 18 20

Bucharest 10 12 14 16 18 20

Cairo 10 12 14 16 18 20

Canton 10 12 14 16 18 20

Cebu 10 12 14 16 18 20

Colon 10 12 14 16 18 20

Copenhagen 10 12 14 16 18 20

Cristobal 10 12 14 16 18 20

Dakar 10 12 14 16 18 20

Dahomey 10 12 14 16 18 20

Danzon 10 12 14 16 18 20

Davao 10 12 14 16 18 20

Delhi 10 12 14 16 18 20

Dhaka 10 12 14 16 18 20

Doha 10 12 14 16 18 20

Dresden 10 12 14 16 18 20

Dundee 10 12 14 16 18 20

Durban 10 12 14 16 18 20

Dusseldorf 10 12 14 16 18 20

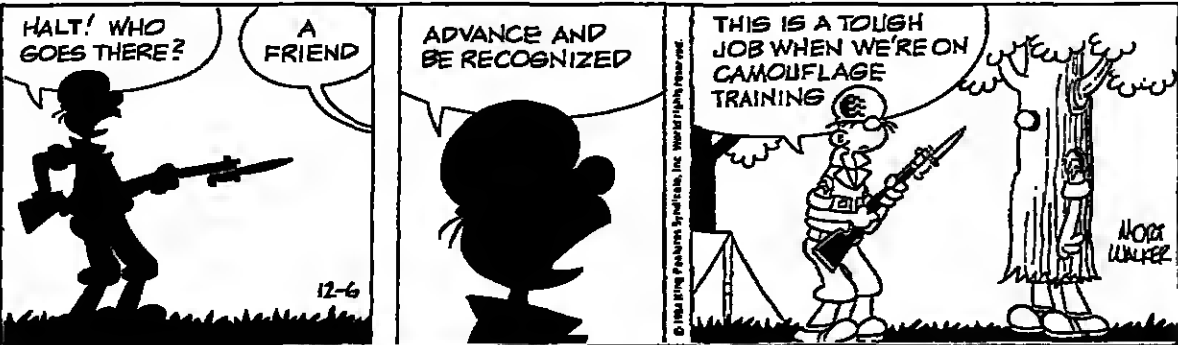
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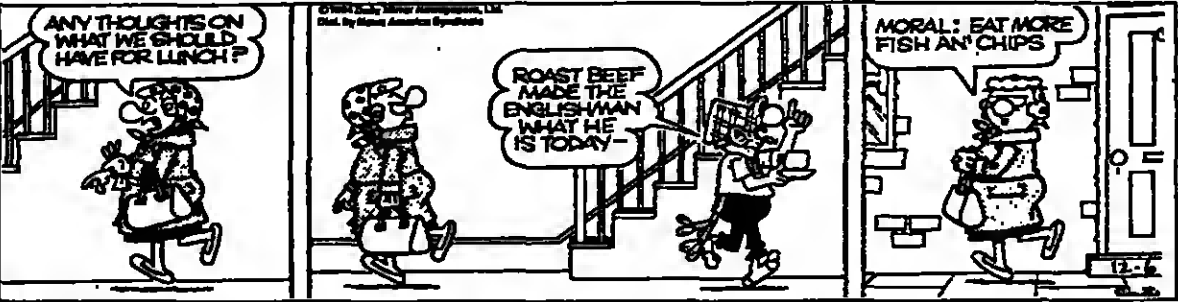
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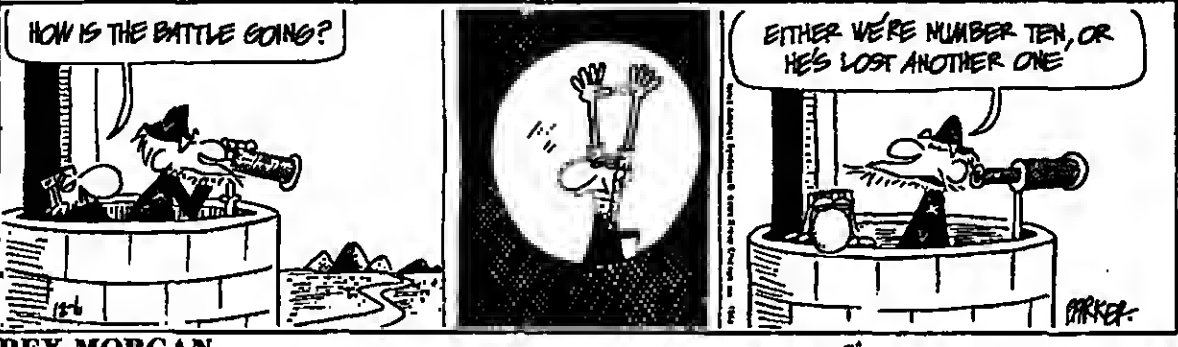
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

MATISSE

By Pierre Schneider. Translated from the French by Michael Taylor and Bridget Strevens. 752 pp. Illustrated. \$95.
Rizzoli, 712 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y. 10019.

Reviewed by Michael Brenson

PIERRE SCHNEIDER's "Matisse" is one of the most ambitious monographs on a modern artist. It is 752 pages long, 14 years in the making, and it sets out to throw fresh light not only on every aspect of Henri Matisse's work, but on many of the artistic developments around him.

In the process of revealing the full and, in some way, religious dimension of Matisse's art, Schneider also encourages us to accept our artistic dialogue with the "sacred," which he convinces us has been going on without us all along. In addition, his empirical and "sympathetic" approach, as he calls it, is intended as a challenge to traditional art history, whose scientific method the author believes to be incapable of grasping the "essential dimension" and the "most revolutionary aspect" of Matisse's work.

Schneider, a Belgian-born American art critic who lives in France, shows us a Matisse who is both familiar and unknown. We have all felt the glow and heard the chant of Matisse's color; we have all seen the way his lines flow and flower on canvas, wall and paper. What we may not have known is that Matisse was sometimes burnt by the heat and bounded around by the rhythms. In a century that defines major art by its convulsive appearance or effect, Matisse has been overshadowed by Picasso.

Schneider argues that behind the cozy facade of Matisse's pleasure house, there is an artist who, in his own way, risked as much as anyone, and whose silent journey carried him every bit as far as the discoveries that Picasso's art wears, like big game trophies, on its sleeve.

Schneider emphasizes Matisse's lifelong commitment both to the duality of human experience and to the need for synthesis. Like most other great modernists, Matisse wanted "to do two things at once," "to reconcile the irreconcilable." Almost from the beginning, he went in artistic search of a Golden Age—a time and place of joy and pleasure that would not be susceptible to the vicissitudes of history.

At the same time, he always remained firmly rooted in the most immediate world around him.

The Golden Age is explicit in paintings like the 1905-6 "Oie de Vivre." After that, Schneider believes, the idea becomes largely idealized. The repeated references to the artist's absolute originality are unnecessary. The quality of the reproductions, like the translation, is first-rate. Schneider writes, "A picture must possess a real power to generate light." Matisse said, "For a long time now I've been conscious of expressing myself through light or rather in light."

Light was released by color. No one has ever known better than Matisse the delights and

Matisse by Matisse (1906).

terrors of what he called this "savage and glutinous god." "With color one obtains an energy that seems to stem from witchcraft," he wrote. While he produced some of the most delicate and luminous surfaces ever painted, Matisse also helped initiate and command during the revolutionary Fauve years, one of the most ferocious color wars. To top their fire, the gods of color exacted a price. "Matisse was to be haunted all his life by the fear that the intensity of his colors would cause him to go blind," Schneider writes. Once, when the painter suddenly came upon his 1909-10 "Danse," he recoiled in alarm because of the intensity of its color and light.

It is a pleasure to read a book on 20th-century art that is comfortable both with art and ideas. "Matisse" is not arranged chronologically but according to themes. Since each chapter also takes in Matisse's entire career, the whole is always present. Sometimes, for example when Schneider describes how Matisse struggled for his spontaneity and engaged in a pictorial dialogue with time, the book is extraordinary. Although he devotes a great deal of attention to the painter's formidable pictorial intelligence, Schneider lays to rest the Formalist view that Matisse's real subject was painting itself. He reminds us that the language of form—light and shadow, line and color, repetition, figure and ground—are inextricably woven into the largest fabric of human concerns.

There are many bores that anyone can pick with a book of this sweep. Schneider's insistent attempt to remove Matisse from any possible Cubist shadow seems to me, beside the point. The repeated references to the artist's absolute originality are unnecessary. The quality of the reproductions, like the translation, is first-rate. However, the thematic structure creates an immense organizational problem. We are forced, time and time again, to consult the index to find reproductions.

Michael Brenson is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, there were two small decisions in the bidding: East's one-heart opening was a semi-psychic in third position with favorable vulnerability, and North's three-heart bid denied a heart stopper in the partnership style.

His normal procedure with this holding would have been to make a Lebensohl bid of two no-trump and follow with the three-heart cue-bid. He wanted to encourage a heart lead rather than a diamond and West duly led the heart three.

If West had held three small hearts, as was possible, it would have been right to play the queen from the dummy. But South guessed right by putting up the ten. East took the ace and shifted to a low diamond. The ten forced the king and the suit was returned. South won, drove out the

spade ace, and won the next diamond lead. He cashed the remaining spades to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ Q 4
♥ Q 10 9
♦ 7 5 3
♣ A 7

EAST
♠ K 3
♥ K 8 7
♦ K 4
♣ K 4

WEST
♠ 7 6
♥ 10 9 8
♦ A 10 6
♣ J 10 9 8

SOUTH
♠ A J 10 9
♥ A 8 7 6
♦ A 8 7 6
♣ A 10 9 8

WEST (D)
♠ Q 10 9 8
♥ K 8 7
♦ K 4
♣ K 4

EAST
♠ K 3
♥ K 8 7
♦ K 4
♣ K 4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South
1♣ 1♥ 1♦ 1♠
2♥ 2♠ 2♥ 2♠
3♥ 3♠ 3♥ 3♠
4♥ 4♠ 4♥ 4♠

So South confidently cashed his club ace. When the king did not appear he led to the ten and claimed the remaining tricks, knowing that East's last three cards were hearts. This helped his team to win the match by the overwhelming margin of 88 international match points.

West led the heart three.

Canadian Stock Markets

Dec. 4

Prices in Canadian cities unless marked *

Toronto

High Low Close

3000 Alcan 114 114 114

3000 Bell 114 114 114

3000 Borealis 114 114 114

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Amsterdam

Dec. 4

Prices in Amsterdam unless marked *

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Other Markets

Dec. 5

Closing Prices in local currencies

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Tokyo

Dec. 5

Closing Prices in local currencies

Tokyo

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Singapore

Dec. 5

Closing Prices in local currencies

Singapore

High Low Close

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SPORTS

Current Ousts Top Seed Lendl; Navratilova Gains Semifinals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — South African Kevin Curren advanced to the quarterfinals by knocking out top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia out of the Australian Open tennis championships Wednesday.

In his first-ever professional victory over Lendl, Curren took the four-round encounter, 6-1, 7-6, 6-4.

Meanwhile, two-time Australian champion John Kriek, the No. 4 seed, gained the semifinals by knocking out fifth-seeded Pat Cash of Australia, 7-5, 6-1, 7-6, and American Ben Testerman won his fourth-round match over Sweden Joakim Nystrom, 7-6, 6-3, 6-7, 7-5.

In a women's quarterfinal match, No. 1 seed Martina Navratilova defeated fellow American Barbara Potter, 6-3, 6-2. Navratilova dropped only three points in her last seven service games against the No. 12 seed.

Navratilova has won 74 straight matches since losing to Hana Mandlikova in Oakland, California, last January.

Thursday's semifinals will be Navratilova vs. Helena Sukova and No. 2 seed Chris Evert Lloyd vs.

fourth-seeded Australian Wendy Turnbull.

Navratilova knows she probably won't be able to cruise through Thursday's match. Sukova, 6-foot-11/2 (1.85-meter) and a powerful serve-and-volleyer from Czechoslovakia, can be dangerous. "Anybody that tall with a big serve has to be a threat," Navratilova said. "Stroke for stroke I match her, and some things I do better. But it will be a difficult."

Lendl, who has won only one grand prix tournament since last summer's French Open victory over John McEnroe, played Wednesday with a pulled stomach muscle; his abdomen was heavily wrapped in bandages.

The match resumed after being halted by rain on Tuesday with the ninth-seeded Curren leading, 6-1, 2-1.

Lendl broke serve to pull even at 3-3; at 5-5, Curren and Lendl exchanged breaks to force the second set to a tiebreaker. Curren won three straight points to take the tiebreaker, 7-4, and then powered through the third set.

The winner here in 1981 and 1982 Kriek, a South African based

in the United States, was on top

almost from the outset. The 19-year-old Cash, a Wimbledon and U.S. Open semifinalist this year, squandered two set points in the 10th game of the opening set and was never again in contention.

Curren's opponent in the quarterfinals will be unseeded Scott Davis, 22, who downed fellow American Brad Gilbert, the No. 12 seed, 6-3, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4. That match also had been halted by rain Tuesday. Davis trailed, 2-4, in the fourth set when play resumed, but he reeled off four straight games for the victory.

Nystrom, one of four Swedes

currently in the top 10, found the aggressive play of Testerman (ranked 35th worldwide) too much to cope with. Testerman, 22, brushed him aside to reach his first major-tournament quarterfinal; he will meet West German Boris Becker.

The other quarterfinal will pit Swedes Mats Wilander and Stefan Edberg.

Lendl said he had sustained the stomach pull about four days ago and aggravated it when he fell Tuesday.

"It was only really painful when

I served," he said. "It was very bad

in the third set. I really should have quit after the second."

But Lendl added: "I wouldn't like to blame the result on it, because he played fantastically. Even if I was 100 percent, there was no assurance I wouldn't have lost."

Lendl was treated by his trainer late in the second set, and took almost five minutes to restrap himself between the second and third sets.

Curren complained to the umpire about both delays. Lendl said that angered him.

"I don't think it was any of his

business. It was my problem, not

his. I probably would have pulled out after the second set, but I was annoyed and wanted him to have to work for it."

Curren said Lendl might have made too much of the injury. "There may be an injury, but the extent of it is another thing," he said.

"He seemed capable of hitting good shots, but when he missed bad ones the stomach was the problem. When I spoke to the officials I just wanted to be sure I was getting a fair deal." (AP, UPI)

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Olympics: The Political Sparring Goes On

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the Olympic movement still suffering from the politically motivated absences at the last three Summer Games, officials tried last week to do something to discourage future absences.

In Lausanne, Switzerland, 88 members of the International Olympic Committee declined to vote sanctions against national teams from absent nations in the future.

But they did vote that if any member did not send a team, beginning with the Calgary or Seoul Games in 1988, sports officials — including judges — from that nation would be banned from attending and the quota of journalists would be cut.

The only problem with this device is that it doesn't reach the source of using the Olympics for political gain.

Sports officials did not make the decision for African nations to leave Montreal before the 1976 Summer Games; it was President Carter who caused the United States to boycott the 1980 Summer Games in Moscow, following the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan, and the top level in Moscow simply approved the Soviet Union's absence from the 1984 Summer Games in Los Angeles.

One reason for not having a sanction in the next Games is that governments and attitudes shift. Should a Reagan regime be penalized because of a Carter administration decision? Should a possible new Soviet regime in 1988 be barred from a positive approach to the Seoul Games?

Still, some effort must be made to protect the Olympic movement from the endless punch-for-punch mentality that has already cheapened the Games.

While Americans waved the flag and pretended the United States was sweeping up a normal Summer Games in Los Angeles, some Olympic officials proposed a two-for-one deal for absent nations: Skip one Olympics, sit out a second, free of charge.

"If there isn't any punishment, there isn't any deterrent," said William E. Simon, the former

secretary of the treasury and now president of

the United States Olympic Committee.

"That's why governments have laws. I think Carter would have thought twice in 1980."

Banning sports officials, judges and journalists from Moscow, Moscow and Los Angeles would not have deterred the political decisions.

"It is the athletes who suffer the most," said

Julian K. Roosevelt, a U.S. member of the IOC's

The pressure over Seoul is far from over, even though the meeting voted "full support" for the city, and the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, affirmed the selection.

Because South Korea has a turbulent relationship with North Korea, an ally of the Soviet Union, the prospects for Olympic-style fun-and-games are limitless between now and late September 1988.

South Korea has held three meetings with North Korea to discuss cooperation in 1988. But the early talks were often delayed because both sides tried to deliver the opening address at the same time.

During a recent visit to New York, Dr. Lee Yong Ho, the South Korean minister of sports, said he favored a unified Korean team in 1988, even though he realized there would be difficulties over finances, coaching and athlete selection.

He also held out the possibility that some events could be held in North Korea, a plan that Fidel Castro, the Cuban president, recently suggested would help avert any crisis over Seoul.

"I believe that's a chip Samaranch is holding for the North Koreans," Simon said.

An official at the Lausanne headquarters of the IOC confirmed this week that "there is still time" for the two Korean governments to prepare one national team. He also said that under rule 24 of the Olympic charter, "a specific territory is recognized as the host," but he admitted that some events could be moved to North Korea, "if there is formal request and it is approved by the IOC."

All nations have until about six weeks before the Games to make final plans — "a weakness," said Simon, who urged an earlier cutoff point. The Soviet Union announced its decision to stay away from Los Angeles on May 8.

After missing one Summer Games, many Eastern nations may resist further absences in 1988, but not because of the recent sanctions voted by the IOC. There are bigger stakes than a few trips to Seoul for sports officials; these games are being played far above the sports level.

Kevin Curren during his 6-1, 7-6, 6-4 victory over Ivan Lendl.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

W L T Pts GF GA

Philadelphia 16 4 3 32 121 91

NY Islanders 12 8 1 21 122 101

Washington 12 8 1 21 122 101

NY Rangers 12 8 1 21 122 101

New Jersey 12 8 1 21 122 101

Pittsburgh 12 8 1 21 122 101

Montreal 12 8 1 21 122 101

Quebec 12 8 1 21 122 101

Boston 12 8 1 21 122 101

Buffalo 12 8 1 21 122 101

Hartford 12 8 1 21 122 101

Football

NFL Team and Individual Leaders

Team Total Offense

Yards Rush Pass

Atlanta 486 1782 438

San Diego 486 1782 438

Cincinnati 486 1782 438

Robbins 486 1782 438

New England 486 1782 438

Jets 486 1782 438

Seattle 486 1782 438

Denver 486 1782 438

Kansas City 486 1782 438

Houston 486 1782 438

Buffalo 486 1782 438

Miami 486 1782 438

Indianapolis 486 1782 438

Team Total Defense

Yards Rush Pass

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Denver 486 1782 438

Kansas City 486 1782 438

Houston 486 1782 438

Buffalo 486 1782 438

Miami 486 1782 438

Indianapolis 486 1782 438

Team Total Defense

Yards Rush Pass

Cleveland 486 1782 438

San Diego 486 1782 438

Seattle 486 1782 438

Basketball

NBA Standings

W L T Pct. GB

Boston 13 4 3 75.0

Philadelphia 13 4 3 75.0

Washington 13 4 3 75.0

New Jersey 13 4 3 75.0

New York 13 4 3 75.0

Milwaukee 13 4 3 75.0

Chicago 13 4 3 75.0

Detroit 13 4 3 75.0

Atlanta 13 4 3 75.0

Indiana 13 4 3 75.0

Cleveland 13 4 3 75.0

College Results

Lambert 13, Assiata 26 (Alma)

Bird 77, Detroit 24 (Thomas 10)

L.A. Lakers 29 29 21 22-74

San Antonio 24 24 10 22-72

Houston 12-21 2-31, Houston 11-17 2-24

Rebels: L.A. Lakers 51 (Abdul-Jabbar 13)

Cleveland 28 (Henderson 8), Assiata 1, L.A. 28

25 (E.J. Johnson 14), Cleveland 31 (Davis 18)

New Jersey 26 26 22 22-77

Chicago 26 26 22 22-77

Weekend 14-20 9-27, Jordan 7-13 6-24

Williams 14-24 20-28, Rebels: New Jersey 45

(Williams 11), Chicago 39 (Johnson 28), Assiata

New Jersey 28 (Richardson, Ramsey 4)

Chicago 25 (Jordan, Matthews 4)

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All-America Teams

The 1984 Associated Press All-America football teams:

FIRST TEAM — OFFENSE

Tight End: Mark Brown, Notre Dame, 6-4

245, senior.

Wide Receiver: Eddie Brown, Miami, 6-4

185, senior; David Williams, Illinois, 6-3, 175

junior.

Tackle: Lamar Brown, Florida, 6-5, 275

senior; Miami: Bill Fralic, Pitt., 6-5, 285, se-

nior.

Guard: Don Lynch, Washington State, 6-4

264, senior; Mark Thomas, South Carolina, 6-3

264, senior; Tom Truog, Nebraska, 6-3, 275

senior.

Center: Doug Flutie, Boston College

6-7, 175, senior.

Running Back: Keith Byars, Ohio State, 6-2

223, junior; Kenneth Davis, Texas Christian

6-7, 215, junior.

Fullback: John Lee, UCLA, 5-10 1/2, 175

